The Raleigh Tribune.

DAILY

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THE TRIBUNE IS REPUBLICAN, BUT IT IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

Second Edition

PAPERS SUBMITTED

Applications Placed in Senator Pritchard's Hands.

EASTERN MAN FOR THE JUDGESHIP

TAR-HEELS WILL SEE THE PRESIDENT TODAY.

Gudger Wants to be Minister to Brazil—No Recommendations Until Next Week—Prominent Arrivals Yesterday.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., March 2.—The candidates for marshal of the Western district except Mr. Bailey, who was confined to his hotel by indisposition, submitted their applications and endorsements to Senator Pritchard today. He will make no recommendation until next week. Nothwithstanding reports to the contrary, the Senator said tonight that he had not talked with the President about any North Carolina appointments further than to suggest the appointment of an Eastern man to the Judgeship of the Eastern district. He will recommend a resident of the district and will insist that the appointment shall be confirmed to the Eastern district. The appointment of a Western man, he said today, will be against his protest.

Captain Price is here on railroad business and not in connection with the Judgeship. Speaking of the matter however, he says if the appointment goes to the Western section of the State, he is certain that he will be the man.

Senator Pritchard will present a number of visiting North Carolina Republicans to the President tomorrow. Among them H. A. Gudger, whose application will be filed for the Brazilian mission, and Hon. J. M. Moody, who is endorsed for assistant attorney general.

Among today's arrivals are: J. R. McCrary, a prominent candidate for assistant district attorney of the Western district; Oscar Spears, applicant for the district attorneyship of the Eastern district, and John T. Cramer, of Thomasville.

Sheriff Grant will see the President tomorrow. J. B. H.

Dry Goods Trade.

New York, March 12.—Heavy rain interfered with store trade in the dry goods market during the forenoon.

But with better weather after midday, business picked up somewhat. It is evident that the spring business in both staple and fancy printed fabrics has not so far gone any length ahead of requirement for current distribution, there being ample evidence still that no stocks of any account are carried in second hands. So much can not be said for domestic in brown or colored goods, the readiness with which the sellers accept orders coming to them at current prices being proof enough that there is no lack of ready supplies. In the woolen goods division business has been quiet today and without feature of moment.

Confessed to Embezzlement.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 12.—Hugh Campbell, secretary and treasurer of the Bee Hive Savings and Loan Association of this city, voluntarily went before the grand jury yesterday and confessed that he had embezzled $3 to $4 weekly for several years, the association giving the share holders proper credit, but charging the amounts on his books. The grand jury indicted him for embezzlement. He at once entered a plea of guilty and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

The War Spirit Rules.

Paris, March 12.—The Journal publishes a dispatch from Larissa, on the Turkish frontier of Greece, saying that the Greek troops there and at Mikala number 65,000. The enthusiasm of the men, the dispatch says, is indescribable. The same authority states that within a small area across the Turkish frontier there are 15,000 insurgents awaiting the signal from Greece to rise against the Sultan's government.

Cuban Situation Discussed.

Washington, D. C., March 12.—It is understood that at the cabinet meeting today the Cuban situation was discussed and that the discussion ended with the understanding that the policy hitherto pursued as to strict neutrality laws would be adhered to so long as the conditions remained as at present.

Mrs. Ruiz at the State Department.

Washington, D. C., March 12.—Secretary Sherman had a call shortly before 10 o'clock this morning by appointment from Mrs. Ruiz, widow of a man who is believed to have been murdered in the military prison of Gunnabacoa, Cuba, several weeks ago. Mrs. Ruiz was accompanied by her five children and an interpreter whose presence was needed, as she is unable to speak a word of English. The interview, which lasted about fifteen minutes, was devoted to a pathetic recital of the total destitution of the family and their reliance upon the United States to secure an indemnity from Spain on account of the death of Ruiz, who is, it is claimed, was a naturalized American citizen practicing dentistry for the past fifteen years in Cuba. Secretary Sherman, after hearing the complaint, suggested that it would be neceessary to put the petition in writing, which the department would give it prompt consideration.

Arbitration Treaty.

Washington, D. C., March 12.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations today considered the arbitration treaty with Great Britain from 10:30 a. m. till 1:45 p. m. without reaching any conclusion. A further meeting will be had Monday. Prior to the adjournment Chairman Davis put each Senator on his honor not to say anything about the discussion. It is known, however, that the committee favors the amendment previously reported from the committee upon all questions pertaining to the domestic or foreign policy of each party, and a new section that will prohibit the selection of members of the Supreme Court of the United States as members of the court should the treaty be agreed to.

THE POWER OF THE PRESS

THE TRIBUNE A SPEAR IN THE SIDE OF THE POLITICIAN.

The People Will Have a Change, and the Professional Politician Must Go—"There is Balm in Gilead."

Special to The Tribune.

Charlotte, N. C., March 12.—The recent publication in this correspondence in regard to the bushwhacking methods of the local mayoralty candidates, by keeping in the dark has had a good effect. Two of them came out today in cards, each announcing his candidacy. There is no law to prevent this, but there is a public opinion to pass upon the merits of such claimants. Now that the ice is broken, the rush will likely take place and the woods will "be full of them," to the edification of the "heeler" and the "bum," who gets his free drink for talking the greatness of the candidate who wants to give up his life for the good of the city. The announcements today were: Mayor Weddington and George S. Hall. The former no doubt rests on his record; the latter on his, too, for he was once an alderman, and a mighty contrary one at that. The labor element will not follow Hall, and he is certainly not sufficiently in touch with the "Four Hundred" to expect anything there, but it will be fun for him, and perhaps that is all he really expects out of the fight. He will likely especially antagonize ex-Mayor Brevard, who is also a candidate, and between the two a lively scrimmage will be had for the influence of the "boys." But neither will win the popular vote.

There is a determination upon the part of the people to have a change, and a change will come, but it doesn't mean to foist upon the city those who have once tried to show administrative ability and signally failed at it. A new deal is called for. A new shuffle is now going on. In what blissful ignorance men live, especially those with political proclivities. If some of these aspirants knew the estimate the people put upon them, they would sneak into a retirement "away from the madding crowd," and beg to be let alone. But the assurance of the American makes him believe his ability great enough to fill any position from President of the United States to the humble office of constable. If defeated in his aims, he thinks the people are fools for missing his services; if successful, he begins at once the role of master and plays it to a severe finish.

But "there is Balm in Gilead." Every now and then the people are aroused from the apathy of true-born laziness and with energy snatch the offices from the grasp of the incompetent. The public put up with a great deal, acting upon the principle that what is everybody's business is nobody's business. But it is not a wise man who turns a deaf ear to public clamor. Indeed, it is the man who has a little world within himself who does such an unwise thing, and who sometimes lives for years ignorant of his true insignificance. Charlotte will prove equal to the emergency and the May election will no doubt result in a full staff of officials capable of running this progressive city.

Turbulent Strikers.

Cleveland, Ohio, March 12.—The first blood in connection with the strike at the Consolidated Wire and Steel Company's plant was shed today. Martin Mycucky and Samuel Londusky are in St. Clair hospital suffering from severe wounds. The two men were standing in the vicinity of the Consolidated mills, when they were ordered away by a little knot of men who, it is claimed, were strikers and thought that they were applicants for work. The men refused to leave. In a moment they were thrown to the ground, and pounded with bricks. They were taken to the St. Clair hospital where their wounds were dressed.

The Philadelphia Arrived.

Washington, D. C., March 12.—The flagship Philadelphia, of the Pacific squadron, arrived at Sanjose de Guatemala today. Admiral Beardslee and the principal officers will leave the ship and represent the United States this week at the opening of the international exposition. The Cincinnati arrived at Naples.

CONTINUED ACTIVITY

In the Various Industrials Constitute Trade Features.

BUSINESS FAILURES ON THE DECREASE

WOOL STILL ACTIVE AND FIRM IN PRICE.

Cotton Inactive, Because of Reduction of Output—In Iron and Steel Demand Keeps Up With Production.

New York, March 12.—Bradstreets tomorrow will say in their weekly review of trade:

Continued activity in various industrial lines, based on an expanding consumptive demand, fairly steady prices for staples, further improvement in railway earnings and widespread confidence that the volume of business will expand materially in the near future constitute trade features of the week.

Jobbers at Chicago and St. Louis do not find the activity expected at this time, but report a fairly steady request by mail order and visiting buyers. Industrial revival has been offset in instances by the closing of factories and mills, and in others by continued operation dependent upon paying reduced wages.

Offerings of cotton goods have been in excess of demand, notwithstanding the curtailment of output. Wool continues active and firm in price, but manufacturers are buying sparingly in addition to requirements to meet present contracts. The central west and northwest report the distribution of general merchandise interfered with by floods and washouts.

Bank clearings was a trade barometer and point to a temporary check to the tendency to increase noted earlier in the year, the week's total, $926,000,000, being 8 per cent less than last week and 2 per cent less than in the second week of March, 1896.

February gross railway earnings tend to improve, although comparisons with that month in 1896 still favor last year. Total earnings of 116 railroads for February this year aggregate $34,165,901, a decrease of seven-tenths of 1 per cent from the total for February, 1896. This is a better showing than in January, or in any month since September. The coalers, trunk lines and the southwestern roads all show gains in February over a year ago, whereas in January not one group of American roads showed an increase. Large gains in Mexican roads continue a feature of February earning.

Business failures continue to decrease, the total for the week being 227, against 262 last week and 282 in the week a year ago.

New York, March 12.—R. G. Dun & Co. will say tomorrow in their weekly review of trade:

It is a curious illustration of human nature, this continued discouragement even while the increase of productive industries and of legitimate business steadily grows. No genuine or lasting improvement can come otherwise than slowly and step by step, after such a depression as the past four years has witnessed and the most hopeful feature of the situation is that the gain is so nearly devoid of elements which involve unsoundness and probable reaction. The money markets continue especially favorable to industrial recovery, and there is no such speculative epidemic as to lock up an excessive share of available capital.

Cotton is not active, though a sixteenth higher, for the curtailment by many mills does not yet help prices in the least, nor the suspension of print cloth reports, and dealers so generally hold back orders for other goods in one week. The speculation in wool continues and sales for the two weeks have beeen 17,903,900 pounds, whereas the largest previous sales for the same period were 12,017,676 pounds in 1892. While there is much trade between dealers, manufacturers show by purchasing far beyond their present wants the belief that larger business is coming.

Iron furnaces March 1 were producing 169,988 tons weekly, or 4 per cent more than February 1st, and although visible stocks have increased 30,024 tons in four weeks, still more furnaces have started this month. The demand for finished products still lags behind the supply of pig iron, except in the great steel works, whose stocks are not reported, but their orders without doubt cover full production for several months. Bessemer pig is a shade lower, but no other change in quotations appears, and there is gradual increase in the demand for plates, sheets and all the wire family of products. With the advent of spring weather and outdoor work much more business is expected. The starting of the Maryland rail works under contract with the Carnegie company, in order to make shipments by water more cheaply, is significant. The volume of business shown by clearings is but 1.8 per cent. smaller than last year.

Failures for the past week have been 256 in the United States, against 300 last year, and 61 in Canada, against 60 last year.

Jackson Will Hang.

Frankfort, Ky., March 12.—Governor Bradley, at 12:45 o'clock this afternoon, refused to grant Scott Jackson's appeal for clemency. Jackson will hang March 20.

Timid Powers.

London, March 12.—It is stated here on excellent authority that the powers are exchanging views in regard to presenting a fresh note to Greece giving notice of their intention to resort to coercive measures to enforce their demands if Greece does not comply at once, and also to maintain a blockade of Greek ports.

France, it is understood, is the only power showing any reluctance to take part in a blockade, and if she refuses to participate the blockade will be undertaken without her.

W. J. B. Arrived.

St. Louis, Mo., March 12.—Wm. J. Bryan arrived this morning en route from Nashville, Tenn., to his home at Lincoln, Neb. He says he is worn out by his recent lecturing tour in the South and is taking a short rest. "I am more than satisfied with the progress of silver's cause among all classes. Four years hence it will be as much an issue as it was during the past campaign and will certainly be more successful," he said.

The Queen Refused.

Madrid, March 12.—Imparcial asserts that at the cabinet council which was held yesterday the Queen Regent refused to sign a decree submitted by the ministers recalling General Polaviega from his position as captain general of the Philippine islands and that there are consequent rumors of a ministerial crisis.

Weather Bulletin.

Washington, D. C., March 12.—For North Carolina and South Carolina—Showers on the coast; colder, northerly winds.

THE CIGARETTE TRUST WINS

IN A SUIT BROUGHT TO ANNUL THEIR CHARTER.

Syllabus by Vice-Chancellor Reed, Giving the Legal Points Upon Which he Bases His Decision.

Trenton, N. J., March 12.—In the suit brought to annul the charter of the American Tobacco company and break up what is known as the Tobacco trust, Vice Chancellor Reed this morning filed an opinion dismissing the bill and ending the present litigation against the company. In the language of the vice chancellor, the action was brought "to restrain the defendants from transacting their business and from conducting it in a manner prejudicial to the complainants and injurious to the people of the State of New Jersey."

The bill was filed by Attorney General Stockton on the petition of John R. and Frank W. Miller, jobbers in paper cigarettes, with whom the American Tobacco company refused to deal, according to the allegation of the Millers, because they persisted in also handling the "Admiral' cigarette, made by a rival corporation. Among other things the bill filed set out that for many years, prior to Jan. 21, 1890, the manufacturers composing the American Tobacco company transacted business independently of each other. The trust was then formed, being composed of William S. Kimball and James T. Hart, under the firm name of W. S. Kimball & Co., of Rochester; Charles G. Emery, under the firm name of Godwin & Co., of New York; Allen & Ginter, of Virginia; W. Duke & Sons Co., of North Carolina, and the Kenneday Tobacco company, of New York. The capital stock was $25,000,000, and they have been selling nearly 5 per cent. of all the cigarettes sold in this country. The complainants alleged that soon after they began dealing in "Admiral" cigarettes they received a communication from the American Tobacco company which expressed their displeasure. This was followed by a refusal of the American Tobacco company to sell them more goods.

Vice Chancellor Reed holds that the equity court has no jurisdiction; that the proceedings should have been brought in the nature of quo warranto, and that corporations have a right, when legally formed, to deal the same as individuals. The points raised by the complainants and Vice Chancellor Reed's full views may be inferred from the following syllabus which he has attached to the decision:

1. A court of equity does not possess the power to restrain a corporation organized under the forms of law from performing acts within its corporate power merely because some of the steps taken in organizing the company may have been irregular or because the purpose of the incorporators may have been to establish a monopoly.

2. Under these conditions quo warranto is the proper proceeding to challenge the right of the corporation to exercise its franchise.

3. A trading or manifacturing corporation, until its charter is annulled by such a proceeding at law, has the same authority as an individual trader or manufacturer to sell or consign its goods, to select its selling agents and to impose conditions as to whom they shall sell and the terms upon which they shall sell.

4. A decree restraining the officers and agents of a corporation from executing corporate acts is the same as a decree enjoining the corporation itself.

R. V. Lindabury of Elizabeth and Joseph Choate of New York conducted the case for the American Tobacco company.

Germany to Build Battleships.

Berlin, March 12.—The budget committee of the Reichstag today approved the government's estimate of 20,000,000 marks for the purpose of building battleships. It is regarded as doubtful, however, that the credits demanded by the government for the construction of two additional cruisers will be passed by the Reichstag.

THE PRIDE OF THE STATE

Improvements at the Agricultural and Mechanical College.

SPLENDID HORTICULTURAL EQUIPMENT

RARE FLOWERS AND VEGETABLES CULTIVATED BY STUDENTS.

A Mechanical Engineering Laboratory Being Fitted Up—Designs for the New Hospital Building Being Drawn by Students.

"Both faculty and students at the Agricultural and Mechanical college are just now in the best of spirits. The recent legislature left the institution well provided for as to appropriations, much needed improvements in equipments are being made and altogether the institution is in a most flourishing condition.

One of the last appropriation bills to pass the House of Representatives was to set aside $5,000 for the erection of a hospital building and also an additional thousand or so for putting in an extra boiler for the heating apparatus.

Several of the students in the architectural and drawing department are already busy drafting designs for the hospital building. There is every indication that the structure will be completed before the fall term of '97.

Workmen are now engaged upon the task of adding another 13-foot story to the cupola of the horticultural building. This department has been filled up since the new year and is splendidly equipped for the instruction of the dents in this important branch of agricultural studies. W. F. Massey is the professor in charge and there are sixteen sophomores, six juniors and eight seniors under his instruction. In addition to these all the freshman class is taking an elementary course.

Prof. Massey has a splendidly equipped and will filled hot house attached to the building. It is very large and has eight or ten apartments, the temperature of each of which can be regulated to suit the character of the plants it contains. There is a large and varied collection of flowers all developed to the highest degree. Many of the varieties are very rare.

Another department of the hot house contains vegetables of the most improved species.

It is a noteworthy fact that as early as January 25 Mr. Massy gathered well developed ripe strawberries and tomatoes from plants in this department. There are now a number of very fine tomato vines laden with ripening fruits. He says he has sold a quantity of tomatoes here in Raleigh at 30 cents per pound. He has a large number of snap bean vines which are rapidly filling with snaps, a quantity of which are already ready for use.

The hot house is tended exclusively by the students under the supervision of Prof. Massey and they seem to take great pride in their work.

The building has a recitation and experiment room where the boys prosecute their studies and make microscopic analysis of plants, etc.

In the shops, of which Prof. C. B. Park is superintendent, a mechanical engineering laboratory is being fitted up. This will be under the direction of Prof. N. R. Craighill and will be quite an important addition to this department of the college.

A number of improvements have also been recently made in the department of physics, of which N. H. Barnes of the United States navy is the professor in charge. A number of much needed cases for books and apparatus have been added and also several important appliances for experimental purposes.

North Carolina's Agricultural and Mechanical college is indeed an institution of which the people may well be proud and to which parents may not hesitate to commit their sons. Both curriculum and equipment are such as to prepare young men for the prosecution of almost any honorable avocation.

The spring examinations begin next Monday and the college boys are now enjoying a season of indulgence so as to be the better prepared to endure the fatigue attendant upon the "times which try timid college students' minds."

There are 240 students in the college.

Virginia M. E. Conference.

Roanoke, Va., March 12.—he second day's session of the Twenty-ninth annual Virginia conference began today at Lee Street Methodist church at 9:30 o'clock, with Bishop Mallalieu, of Boston, presiding and a large number of visitors and delegates in atttendance.

Reports of work done in the past twelve months in the four districts showed that collections were fair and new churches had been dedicated in all the districts except the First with several churches in process of erection. These reports were presented by the presiding elders of the following districts:

Rev. A. J. Porter, of Aboingdon district; Rev. J. P. Shipman, of Alexandria district; Rev. D. P. Hedrick, of Greenbrier, and Rev. W. T. Schooley, of Roanoke district.

Several ministers of the different Roanoke churches were introduced. Rev. Dr. Hamilton, of the Freedman's Aid and Educational Society, addressed the conference on the importance of education.

Sun Cotton Report.

New York, March 17.— Middling uplands 7¼c against 7 11-16c last year; New Orleans and Gulf 7½c against 7 15-16c last year.

The trading today was quiet and in the main of a local professional character. Prices declined early in the day on bearish Liverpool advices and selling for local and Liverpool account. Liverpool cables reported the market there lower for futures and spots with a small demand for spot cotton. There was not much pressure to sell, however, and prices slowly rallied, some months recovering the early loss and advancing slightly. The rally was due principally to representations of the high water in the Mississippi. Then, too, the crop movement for the week was smaller than had been expected early in the week.

Convict Contract Labor.

Michigan City, Ind., March 1.—Warden Harley, of the Indiana State prison, yesterday ordered the instant suspension of every convict hired by a binding contract. The order was unexpected by the contractors, and one of the firms will lose the labor of nearly two hundred men. This sudden action was due to the discovery that an emergency clause was added to a bill passed by the General Assembly abolishing convict contract labor and the bill thus became a law as soon as the Governor signed it. The result is that 200 men are locked in their cells with no means of employment.

Electric Plant Destroyed.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 12.—The plant of the Jenney Electric Company was destroyed by fire early this morning. The loss is $100,000 with insurance of $35,000.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT

GROSS RECEIPTS OF THIRTY LARGE POSTOFFICES.

Total Receipts for February, 1897, $2,597,066—List of Applications for Treasury Positions.

Washington, D. C., March 12.—Postmaster General Gary today gave out a statement showing the gross postal receipts of the thirty largest postoffices for February, 1897, compared with the same month in 1896.

There was a net decrease of $165,105. The first seven offices—New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Brooklyn—showed marked decreases, Chicago falling off $39,468 and Philadelphia $22,826. Of the thirty offices only seven increased their receipts over February, 1896, the increases being slight. They were at San Francisco, Baltimore, Rochester, New Orleans, Newark, Hartford and Richmond.

The total receipts for February, 1897, were $2,597,066, and for February, 1896, $2,722,085.

The secretary of the treasury has given out for publication a list of applications for offices under his department. Among those made public today are the following:

R. E. Croffett, Lakeland, Fla., collector internal revenue, Jacksonville, Fla.

James Armstrong, Jacksonville, collector of customs, Pensacola, Fla.

C. C. Carlton, Plant City, Fla., collector internal revenue, Tampa, Fla.

O. S. Fan, Tampa, Fla., collector of customs, Tampa, Fla.

J. A. Waddell, Key West, Fla., collector of customs, Key West, Fla.

J. F. B. Beckwith, Savannah, collector of customs, Savannah.

S. R. Craumbaugh, Hopkinsville, Tenn., or Kentucky, collector internal revenue, Owensboro, Ky.

L. C. Murray, Louisville, Ky., assistant treasurer, New York City.

C. W. Dale, New Orleans, surveyor customs, New Orleans, La.

James Cobb, Crisp, N. C., collector internal revenue, Raleigh, N. C.

J. B. Haley, Memphis, Tenn., supervising inspector of steam vessels, Memphis, Tenn.

D. A. Munn, Brownsville, Tenn., collector internal revenue, Nashville, Tenn.

P. Garaghty, Dowellton, Tenn., collector internal revenue, Nashville, Tenn.

W. E. Davis, Fort Worth, Texas, collector internal revenue, Dallas, Texas.

C. M. Duffy, Llano, Texas, collector of customs, Galveston, Texas.

A. L. Lawshe, Converse, Ind., deputy auditor for postoffice department.

F. T. Rootes, Indianapolis, Ind., treasurer of the United States.

W. G. Sink, Rising Sun, chief clerk treasury department.

J. L. Bosley, Paris, Ky., auditor for the treasury department.

Al. Ordean, Duluth, Minn., comptroller of the currency.

A. N. Brickenholder, Trenton, Mo., auditor for the treasury.

C. E. Brown, Cincinnati, Ohio, register of the treasury.

H. Y. Arnett, Wilberforce, Ohio, register of the treasury.

Elias Mann, Akron, Ohio, register of the treasury.

G. W. Wilson, Butler county, Ohio, commissioner of internal revenue.

Sampson Pope, New Berry, S. C., auditor for the war department.

R. F. Patterson, Memphis, Tenn., register of the treasury.

C. A. Williard, Chattanooga, Tenn., comptroller of the currency.

J. T. Growery, Olympia, Wash., register of the treasury.

E. G. Tirume, Kenosha, Wis., auditor for state department.

B. K. Bruce, Washington, D. C., register of the treasury.

Nervy Murderer.

La Plata, Md., March 12.—George Matthews, who murdered James J. Irwin, at Allen's Fresh, Charles county, Maryland, last August, was executed in the La Plata jail this morning. The nerve displayed by the man throughout his trial and imprisonment continued until the drop fell.

TURNED INTO A MOB

By the Vehement Harangue of a Hater of England.

ARBITRATION TREATY NOT ENDORSED

ENTHUSIASTIC SPEECHES IN FAVOR OF RATIFICATION.

"Let Us Have Peace," Said Mayor Strong—"International Laws Not Binding,"—Seth Low, Bishop Potter, Samuel Gompers and Others.

New York, March 11.—Cooper Union scarcely ever contained a larger, more enthusiastic or thoroughly cosmopolitan audience than crowded its space to the doors tonight to give expressions of approval to the ratification of the arbitration treaty now pending in the United States Senate.

The hall was tastefully decorated with flags and bunting, the colors of all nations being displayed in conspicuous places throughout the hall. Prominent representative New York citizens, represented on lists or signers of the call for the meting and the vice presidents. Mayor Strong presided as chairman.

Mayor Strong delivered a brief speech in which he said in part: We are called here to give our endorsement to that expression of one of the greatest military men of his time. "Let us have peace." We wait that peace not at the point of the sword or at the mouth of the cannon, but by arbitration. It would be impossible to draw up a treaty that would please all citizens, but the best citizens of all parties and all creeds join in advocating the present treaty now pending in the Senate."

Hon. Seth Low was introduced as the first speaker. He said: International law is binding on no nation. There are no tribunals in existence to enforce international law. Such a thing as systematic arbitration is unknown. It is a great thing when two great nations say, "We will not go to war in five years." This treaty is the beginning of a new era in spreading law. Without the details the treaty itself should make it acceptable to all." The speaker then spoke of the work of England in advancing civilization. "Our mission is the same," he said. "This arbitration treaty strengthens the chances of the two Anglo-Saxon nations to walk hand in hand together in advancing civilization."

Hon. Charles S. Fairchild then read a series of resolutions petitioning the Senate to ratify the treaty.

After the resolutions were read and as the chairman was about to put the question on their adoption, Wauhope Lynn rose and asked to be heard. Permission was given and Mr. Lynn then made an address which fairly set the audience frantic. As he progressed in his speech it looked very much as if at any moment a riot would be begun. The cheers as he spoke were at times deafening and completely drowned the hisses which came from those in front of the room. The police were unable to cope with the crowd and stood speechless while those on the platform grew white and red in the face by turns and excitedly jumped to their feet, one after the other and tried to interrupt Mr. Lynn.

He denounced Great Britain for having broken the treaty of 1812 and raised troops and built warships for the Confederacy during the civil war, and for her attitude towards the Armenians and Cretans. He closed by presenting a set of resolutions exactly the opposite of the Fairchild resolutions.

Great applause greeted Lynn's resolutions. Before Lynn had taken his seat, Seth Low, who had taken Mayor Strong's place as chairman, protested against the action of Mr. Lynn and declined to accept his resolutions. He called on John De Witt Warner, who addressed the meeting in favor of the Fairchild resolution.

The latter part of Warner's address was completely drowned by cat-calls and hisses, and the hall throughout was in the greatest confusion and uproar.

After the noise had somewhat ceased Chairman Low said:

"We will now vote on the resolutions offered by the meeting. All those in favor say 'Aye.'"

A loud cry of "Aye" was at first heard, and a pleased expression came over Mr. Low's face, as he no doubt imagined that Mr. Warner's speech had turned the tide. With a smile on his face, he asked for the "Noes." The cries that he received were deafening and completely outdid the "Ayes." Men jumped to their feet, waving their hats and shouting at the top of their voices, and cried "No! No!" Notwithstanding this fact, President Low said that the "Ayes" had it. The band was then ordered to play "My country, 'tis of thee," but was completely drowned by the shouts and hisses of the audience. At the close of the playing and while the band was in the midst of "Hail, Columbia," the lights were suddenly put out and the meeting closed. Among those who spoke in advocacy of the ratification of the treaty before the presentation of the resolutions, were Bishop Potter, Hon. Charles S. Fairchild and Samuel Gompers.

Famine and Plague in India.

A special correspondent of the London Times has been inspecting the central native States in India, and the Bundelkhand district. He says that in the former no provision was made against the coming famine, and that six weeks ago hundreds of starving people were waiting at the railroad stations to beg food from passengers, their only means of sustenance. The discovery of dead bodies on the line is a matter of common occurrence. At Banda, in the Bundelkhand province, nearly one-half of the entire population 700,000 were destitute. In the orphanage the correspondent found 400 children under fifteen years of age. On the relief works 36,000 natives were employed in road construction, each family having its allotted task, the men digging, the women carrying material. Owing to the plague at Bombay it had been found exceedingly difficult to provide proper implements for the laborers, and large numbers of the women were carrying earth in small brass food trays and other little vessels.

The work extended over seventeen miles, and at every mile there was an adequate supply of good water. All the wells are guarded very strictly. A Brahmin serves the water through an iron trough and each recipient catches it in his own vessel. The correspondent visited the local poor-house, where he found 1,000 inmates, mostly women and children in various stages of emaciation. Th children were fed on milk, the adults on rice and soup. While he was there a woman was brought in who had been found deserted in the city. She was a mere skeleton, was absolutely destitute of clothing, and almost every bone and joint in her body was visible. She had, it appeared, been discovered in an empty house. Many of the inmates were terribly emaciated and exhibited the swollen feet and "famine down"—fine hair which covers the body after a great privation—both fatal signs.

MANY KINDS OF TYPEWRITERS.

Requirements That Make a Demand for Various Writing Machines.

"How do you acount for the success of all the typewriter manufacturers who have sprung up in the last five years?" was asked of an enterprising dealer in typewritters recently; and the query is one that puzzles many. It is plain that a large number of them have succeeded, and their machines are in use by hundreds to-day. There are typewriters whose mechanism is very simple, and there are those whose mechanism is very complex. Five minutes' inspection of some machines is sufficient to obtain a fair working knowledge of them, while to understand all the ins and outs of others may require weeks for a beginner. It is doubtful if any other machine has been so rapidly developed in the last twenty-five years, and a study of the various typewriters of to-day is interesting. Although it is said the first typewriter was invented in the year 1714, the machine's evolution prior to the year 1866 was very slow and was attended with great perplexity on the part of inventors.

It is easy to understand that there should be a demand for typewriters of different grades and prices, but the fact that there are perhaps a dozen machines which seem to be practically of one grade is sufficient to cause wonder that there should be room for all of them. It needs but little investigation, however, to see that each machine is a favorite with one operator or another, and its owner, like the owner of a bicycle, usually regards his machine as the best in the market. In conversation recently with an expert typewriter operator a Sun reporter learned some interesting facts about the fancies and peculiarities of the men and women who do typewriting, which serve to explain the call for typewriters of all sorts and for almost every clas of work.

"It is a conundrum to most people," observed the operator, "why one style of typewriter, if it is really serviceable, shouldn't be as acceptable to all operators as another; but the reason is very clear. In the first place, no two operators write alike. That is because no two are of exactly the same temperament. One may depress the keys with a slow and even touch, another may be quick and jerky, while a third may be clumsy and inclined to strike the keys with force and irregularity. The export operator always cultivates a quick and mathematical fingering of the keyboard, and, naturally, chooses a machine that it capable of fine adjustment and very rapid movement. A slow operator or who cares more for appearance of his work than for the speed with which it is done, usually selects a typewriter that looks to be strong and durable and unlikely to get out of order. The nervous operator wants a machine that will respond to his touch; it must never 'stick,' or 'clog up,' nor the type refuse to strike, and must require the least possible attention.

"A recent step in the manufacture of typewriters is the introduction of ball bearings. These are applied to the type bars and to the carriage and are supposed to prevent wear and friction of these parts, thereby insuring better alignment and increased durability. The question of alignment is one that has always been foremost in typewriter construction, and machines that promise the best results in this regard have had the quickest sale. The matter of sound has also riveted the attention of the inventors. There are some typewriters that rattle and thump in a way to drown the voice of a dictator, and the noise made by half a dozen such machines operated together reminds one of the rattle of a freight train. Weight, size, and general appearance also influence a typewriter's acceptability, and the tendency seems to be to make them as light and compact as possible."

The Chin as an Index.

St. Louis Clinique.

I have just read Dr. Leuf's letter on "Physiognomy" in the Medical Council, and am prompted to say in reply to his request for contributions on the "chin:"

Protruding chins characterize men and women of the get-there-type. Successful people usually carry their chins thrust forward, with compressed lips. This chin, if heavy, with broad rami and swelling masseters, indicates fighting blood.

A retreating chin shows lack of force, mentally, morally and physically; usually of the yielding sort; soon discouraged; desires protection; small executive force. The development of other faculties often makes up for this defect.

A small, well-rounded chin, with mobile and red cushion of flesh upon, indicates a pleasure-loving owner. If dimpled, all the more so, for dimpled chins belong to coquettes. People with dimples love to be petted and loved; like admiration and praise. Generally fickle. Usually this chin is healthy, recuperative and long-lived.

Broad chins signify nobleness and large dignity, unless vertically thin, when, if with it there be thin lips of bloodless kind, you find cruelty.

Square chins with little flesh denote firmness and executive ability. These make good haters.

Drunkards usually have a circular line about their chins.

Slovens have wrinkles about their chins.

Long thin chins are poetical, unstable and delicate in constitution. Such people are subject to bowel derangements. If thin through the angles of the mouth, too, they are prone to tuberculosis. Generally short-lived.

Medium chins with a suggestive bifurcation in the centre, with small mounds of flesh on either side, characterize generosity, impulsiveness, cheery natures. (The same sized chins, with a dab of flesh just under the centre of the lower lip, indicate meanness, selfishness, brutality.)

N. B.—No one feature can be taken in judging character. Often development of other faculties of mind or feature entirely govern. In each case take the "totality of indications" before judging.

RUN OVER BY A CAR.

A Colored Woman Has Her Leg Badly Mashed.

Greensboro Record.

With so many railroad tracks crossing the streets of Greensboro, it has always been a wonder that more people are not killed. That they are not shows wonderful care, both on the part of the people and especially the railroad companies. At almost any hour of the day or night freight trains are shifting on the yards on one or the other of the roads, yet serious accidents, under the circumstances, are rare.

One happened yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock. Mahalia Weir, wife of Silas Weir, aged 52 years, was on Ashe street, just above the freight depot, trying to cross the track. A freight train or shifting engine, had just reached the street crossing and a yard man was there to uncouple it so as not to obstruct the crossing. He motioned the engineer back, as the cars were taut—that is, the coupling pins were tight so they could not be withdrawn. The engineer backed, the car was uncoupled, and those released gradually moved backward in the direction given by the push of the engine required to uncouple.

No one seems to have seen the woman, and the first intimation was her cry, heard by one of the yard men, who hastened to the spot. She had probably started to go around the end of the cars when the first pulled down, not knowing that they would be uncoupled. When this was done they rolled back on her, knocking her down and crushing the right leg below the knee to a jelly. She was at once taken to a room in the telegraph office and Dr. Richardson attended her. In a moment or two he saw that the limb must come off, and the operation was performed about 6 o'clock, the limb being taken off just above the knee. She stood the operation finely, and this morning was doing very well, having rested very comfortably all night.

So far as it could be learned no one seems to blame. The yard-master was uncoupling the train of cars as required in order not to block the street crossing. Of course the woman did not know the cars were to be uncoupled or she would not have started around them.

NOBODY DARED SPEAK.

The Suburbanite's Play at Whist Was too Paralyzing for Anything.

Chicago Record.

On the surburban trains running out of Chicago card playing is an acknowledged feature of transitory life. Some of the coaches are equipped with tables for devotees of the game.

Coming in recently a suburbanite named George Affolter was called from his newspaper to make the fourth in a game of whist, which had been interrupted by the departure of one of the players. The hands had been dealt around, and Affolter noting that there were 13 cards, said: "What is it? Hearts?"

It happened that hearts were trumps, and an affirmative answer was given. On the first play Affolter gleefully threw away a king, followed it next with another high card, and was overjoyed to see that the man at his elbow was obliged to take the third trick, and the fourth, and the fifth, and so on indefinitely.

On the second hand Affolter's partner led a king, and Afftloter thought they would have to take it, but to his delight the opposition gathered in the trick, and proceeded to harvest all the other twelve as well. Affolter was almost hysterical with joy. His partner looked strange. Things went on in the same way for two more deals, and the Affolter fa ion, owing to the new man's headwork, hadn't taken a trick, when at length the suffering partner said:

"Say, you'll excuse me, but you play the most idiotic, outrageous, infernal game of whist that ever occurred in my experience."

Affolter was dumfounded. "Whist!" he cried blankly. "Why, heavens, man, I've been playing the game of hearts as hard as I knew how."

And nobody dared speak until the depot was reached.

Special School Tax.

Winston Sentinel.

We hope to see the cause of popular education stimulated by the new bill to encourage local taxation for public schools. The bill appropriates a sum not to exceed fifty thousand dollars, to be used in supplementing special taxes voted by school districts, to an amount not to exceed five hundred dollars in any one district. That is to say, the State proposes to donate a dollar for every dollar of special tax for school purposes raised in a district, within the limitation mentioned. An within the limitation mentioned. An trict next August for the purpose of testing whether or not a majority of the voters of the district are willing that a special tax for school purposes shall be levied. Of course, the amount raised by special taxation and the corresponding donation by the State will be in addition to the regular pro rata distribution of the general school fund, and will lengthen the school terms by so much in the districts voting the special tax.

The Sentinel is a strong friend of education, as its past course abundantly affirms, and it hails with pleasure any movement which gives promise of advancement to the cause. It hopes, therefore, that the new law will bear abundant fruit and lift our State to a higher plain in the educational world.

What a State is doing in the way of educating its children is, largely, the criterion by which it is judged by the outside world, and beyond the benefit to be derived directly by our own young people, we could hardly do anything that would redound more generally in inviting attention to, and securing favorable consideration of our State than by progressive and aggressive action and the display of a liberal spirit in the matter of popular education.

Let us all pull together, then, in pushing forward so important a cause.

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1	3	STATIONS.	4	2
a. m.	p. m.		a. m.	p. m.
7:20	3:20	..Goldsboro	11:25	8:00
7:23	3:40	..Best's	11:03	7:39
8:16	3:49	..LaGrange	10:52	6:50
8:36	4:00	..Falling Creek	10:42	6:29
9:54	4:14	..Kinston	10:32	6:09
9:38	4:21	..Caswell	10:20	5:58
10:15	4:30	..Dover	10:12	5:09
10:40	4:42	..Core Creek	10:00	4:09
11:15	4:54	..Tuscarora	9:50	3:28
11:31	5:00	..Clark's	9:42	3:20
1:30	5:25	..Newbern	9:20	2:50
2:12	5:50	..Riverdale	8:53	10:19
2:20	5:23	..Croatan	8:49	10:09
2.43	6:05	..Havelock	8:40	9:49
3:12	6:18	..Newport	8:26	9:06
3:25	6:24	..Wildwood	8:19	8:47
3:31	6:29	..Atlantic	8:15	8:38
3:51	6:42	..Morehead City	8:07	8:20
		..Atlantic Hotel		
4:01	9:50	..M. City Depot	7:45	7:50
p. m.	p. m.		a. m.	a. m.

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It was the foremost champion of Republican principles during the recent election and will continue to be the leading paper of the whole Republican party.

BOASTER FITZSIMMONS

Doesn't Like the Referee's Interpretation of Rules.

A GOOD CHANCE TO BACK DOWN

CORBETT WELL PLEASED WITH THE REFEREE'S RULINGS.

Gives His Views and Some Reminiscences—Both Men Still Working—Fitz Grim and Sullen, Corbett Gay as a Lark—Rapid Sales of Tickets.

Carson, Nev., March 11.—Bob Fitzsimmons has balked on Referee Siler's interpretation of the Queensbery rules. His specific objections are not stated, but he emphatically declares that he will not stand for any such a conception of the rules as that outlined by the referee. Corbett, on the contrary, is perfectly satisfied with Siler's decision.

"The referee should have the final say in all contests," was the way Jim put it this evening. "When two men are fighting, they invariably forget their promise not to hit in breakaways and the other usually gets the worst of it.

"Sullivan nearly reached my jaw with a right swing as we parted from the last clinch in our battle at New Orleans. It never occurred to me at the time that he had committed a foul, and I smashed right back at him in the next breakaway, regardless of my promise to the referee.

"When I fought Jackson we both agreed to hit after a clinch and I never heard any objection from anybody. If Fitzsimmons is such a marvel at delivering short range blows he should be thankful for a ruling which might give him an advantage. According to my notion Siler's ultimatum should be accepted by both of us, and there is no necessity for further conference on the subject. However, if Fitzsimmons can show any flaws in the ruling which he thinks might hurt his chance of winning I will gladly meet him half way on a reasonable compromise.'

The whole matter of rules was laid before Dan Stuart this afternoon and he invited Martin Julian, representing Fitzsimmons, and W. A. Brady, Corbett's manager, to meet George Siler and himself in his office tomorrow and talk it over.

Fitzsimmons reversed his methods today. Beginning work with the punching bag after breakfast, afterwards taking up the regulation grind with Roeber on the wrestling mat and Hickey and Stenseler with the gloves. He has an idea that as the fight will take place in the morning it would be the best policy for him to become accustomed to boxing at that hour of the day. His face wore a serious look all the while he was sparring and he had little or nothing to say. It was observed, however, that he punched away at his trainers in breaking away, and Stenseler in particular caught anumber of lofts under the chin which rattled his teeth.

Mrs. Fitzsimmons, with a horse and buggy, paced her husband into town after luncheon. Bob swung in after the rig and never lost a step during the journey, winding up fresh at the end of the three miles. He took the same gait home and spent the evening playing with Bob, Jr. Corbett jogged down the hill to Empire as a starter this morning, turning the angle there and coming home by way of Carson, a trip of eight miles. He left his trainers and companions behind on the home stretch and sprinted for nearly a quarter of a mile into Shaw's Springs. The usual afternoon pot pourri of handball, bag punching and sparring was disposed of without ac hange.

When Corbett was asked why he refused to take Fitzsimmons' extended hand when the two met on the prison road yesterday, he bristled up and said: "For this reason: That man has blackguarded me in public and through the press time and again. He has called me a curvadub, an invalid and a bluffer. When he proves a portion of his statements, at least by putting me out on March 17, I will shake with him. Not till then. What is the use of appearing friendly to a man when you are not?"

The Cornishman did not seem to heed the snub he had received. All that caught him was Corbett's display of ill-temper.

"I always thought he was 'nutty,'" declared Bob. "The first punch I give him St. Patrick's day will joggle his brain and he will go to pieces. Didn't he lose his head when Mitchell hit him, and ain't I as clever as Mitchell? This is a good thing. I'm glad I did not turn back yesterday when they told me I was likely to run into the pompadour. He looks like a mummy and I'll embalm him when we get together next week."

Tickets sold like hot tamales today and at 6 o'clock this evening the total sales amounted to a trifle over 7,000.

A few boxes were thrown together at the arena and a force of painters were put to work numbering the seats.

The weather is mild and bracing.

WILD SHOOTING.

By Officers and Detectives Causes the Death of a Cleveland Man.

Chicago, March 11.—Bullets fired by police officers and Pinkerton watchmen in pursuit of a burglar struck Albert Ziemmer, a Cleveland, Ohio, merchant, and he is now at the county hospital in a dying condition.

The shooting took place shortly after midnight this morning in Plymouth place, opposite the great Northern Hotel, where Ziemmer was a guest. He had left the hotel for a short stroll before retiring. He walked about 300 feet South in Plymouth place and was returning to the hotel when a thief, pursued by several policemen and Pinkerton watchmen, dashed past him. Five or six shots were fired at the fleeing burglar by the officers in pursuit, and Ziemmer was in range of the bullets.

Two of the leaden missiles struck Mr. Ziemmer, and he fell to the ground mortally wounded.

The burglar dashed past Mr. Ziemmer at Jackson street and Plymouth place and was caught. He gave the name of Otto Riemann.

An hour after this exciting incident in Plymouth place, a policeman found the body of a man propped up against the old Marshal Field wholesale house. A bullet had drilled a hole in his abdomen. In his pocket was found a letter addressed to "G. Stack." Later the body was identified as that of Louis Lenger. Lenger was shot in the abdomen by George Stack while attempting to rob the "Corn Palace" saloon owned by James L. Stack at 237 Madison street. He managed to walk to the corner of Madison and Market streets, where he expired.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Affecting Ownership of Valuable Railroad Property.

Augusta, Ga., March 11.—An important decision affecting the Port Royal and Augusta division of the Charleston and Western Carolina Railway system was rendered today by Judge Callaway, of the Superior Court, Augusta circuit. After the sale of the property under receivership by which Thomas & Ryan came into possession of the property, Judge Simonton, of the United States court and Judge Aldrich of the South Carolina court, dismissed the receiver. The Superior Court of the Augusta circuit being in recess, Judge Callaway refused to put the Charleston and Western Carolina system in possesion of that portion of the road which was in the State of Georgia except with the consent of the interveners in Richmond Superior Court. The Augusta and Summerville Railway Company, a local transfer corporation, filed an intervention by leave of the court, claiming a balance due of $9,000 for transportation services. The decision today finds in favor of the Augusta and Summerville Railway and retains the receiver in possession of the property until such sum is settled, failing which he is ordered to sell the property to pay the claim.

The case will probably go to a higher court.

Government Questioned.

London, March 11.—In the House of Commons this evening Sir William Vernon Harcourt asked the government if it was true that Greece was prepared to recognize the autonomy of Crete under the suzerainty of the sultan. George N. Curzon, parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, replying for the government, said that Greece had made a communication to the government on the subject of Crete and that this communication would be laid upon the table tomorrow. He added that Sir William's question did not express accurately the attitude of Greece.

In the Hands of a Receiver.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 11.—The National Building and Loan Association of Milwaukee went into the hands of a receiver today. Judge Austin appointed Martin W. Sherman, secretary of the association, to take charge and wind up its affairs. The two causes which led to the receivership were the inability of the company to make loans and the fact that it is "land poor," possessing realty that is unproductive, expensive to hold and for which there is no market at the present time.

The association was incorporated on May 10, 1887, with a capital stock of $5,000,000.

An Angry Woman.

Atlanta, Ga., March 11:—A special from Jasper, Ga., to the Constitution says that Mrs. John Crow travelled forty miles yesterday from Picking county to Cheraw to kill Mattie Rich. The latter had alienated John Crow's affections and he had deserted his wife and the little Crows. Mrs. Crow is a fine shot with a pistol, but the first time she attempted to fire at Miss Rich the weapon snapped. The girl ran and Mrs. Crow shot her in the shoulder. Mrs. Crow is now hunting for her husband. The Rich girl will get well. The shooting occurred near the Creighton gold mine.

Action of Court Ratified.

Havana, March 11.—The judge of the court at Guanabacoa has ratified the action of the Spanish authorities in imprisoning Charles Scott, the American citizen who was arrested Feb. 9 last on the charge of having Cuban postage stamps in his possession. This means that the case will continue under the ordinary procedure until it is finally disposed of.

The Matanzas district court has suspended proceedings against Francisco Larrieu, an American citizen, who was arrested at Cardenas on May 15, 1896, and he will soon be released.

Ex-Bank President Indicted.

Louisville, Ky., March 11.—J. M. McKnight, president of the suspended German National bank, was indicted by the grand jury at noon today on the charge of violating the national banking act. The indictment embraces ninety-one counts and includes nearly every offense embraced in the law.

Indictments were also found against R. E. King, president of the board of aldermen, and Aldermen C. J. Jenne, J. E. Leatherman, R. O. Bemer and F. A. Britt, who are charged with conspiring with President McKnight to misappropriate the funds of the bank.

Puritan in Tow.

Norfolk, Va., March 11.—A special telegram to the Virginian from Hatteras tonight states that the cruiser Columbia left there at 2 p. m. with the monitor Puritan in tow. She was expected to reach Cape Henry in from twelve to fifteen hours.

The Cleveland shooting party is still in the vicinity of Hatteras. The tender Violet moved south today, and it is thought the party will tomorrow hunt near Washington, N. C.

Betting Slow.

St. Louis, Mo., March 11.—Betting on the big fight is slow here. Three days ago a few bets were placed at 7 to 5 on Corbett, but now 6 to 5 finds no takers. At the "Brooklyn" pool room an offer of $1,200 to $1,000 on Corbett has stood on the blackboard four days without acceptance. Fitzsimmons stock is improving and it is believed even money will be the figure here on the 17th.

Safe Blowing.

Lagrange, Ind., March 11.—The Lagrange county safe in the courthouse was blown open at 2 o'clock this morning and $400 was carried away. Two thousand pennies just received from the mint was a portion of the plunder. Sheriff Cauffman has no clue.

Would Have Been Lynched.

Atlanta, Ga., March 11.—Bud Brooks and Grady Reynolds, the murderers of M. C. Hunt were brought here tonight from Jackson county for safe keeping. They would probably have been lynched had they not been removed.

SOUTHERN BUSINESS REPORT

MARKED IMPROVEMENT IN BUSINESS IN THE SOUTH.

Large and Strongly Capitalized Industries Being Organized—Solid and Substantial Growth Indicated.

Baltimore, March 12.—The Manufacturer's Record's weekly report of Southern business interests shows that industrial and financial matters are receiving increased attention, and that the indications throughout the South, generally point to marked improvement in business affairs. During the week the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company has sold $1,000,000, 5 per cent. bonds to retire six per cent. bonds; the Seaboard Air Line has sold $1,000,000, 5 per cent. bonds to retire eight per cent. bonds; the details have been completed for the building by leading cotton manufactures of New England of a $600,000 cotton mill in Alabama; contracts have been let for the construction of the buildings for the steel plant in Birmingham, thus definitely assuring the establishment of large steel works in that city; a company has been organized to develop a 300 high-pressure water-power near Gainesville, Ga., for electrical transmission to include in its operations a 10,000 spindle cotton mill and street railway; an Augusta cotton mill will build a $20,000 spindle mill in addition to its present plant; a $350,000 cotton mill company has been organized at Douglasville, Ga.; a Milwaukee manufacturing company will remove to Gadsen, and spend $60,000 in buildings and machinery; a $20,000 railroad machine shops will be built at Blue Ridge, Ga.; a $2,000 variety works at Cordele Water and Electric-Light Works, at Fitzgerald. In Louisiana, a $100,000 company has been organized to build a sugar mill, and contracts have been let for another sugar mill; one furnace at Anniston, Ala., has gone into blast during the week; a company to manufacture cross-arms and insulator's pins for electric wires has purchased 1,000 acres of timber-land in North Carolina, and will establish a large plant. These are but a few illustrations to indicate the diversity and extent of the industrial enterprises reported during the past week. In all parts of the South and in all lines of industry, as well as in railroad construction, the indications for increased business seems to be more promising than for many months. There is no great rush, but a steady, gradual movement that indicates a solid and substantial growth, with increasing activity in the near future.

Suit for Damages Against the Southern Railroad.

Chattanooga, March 12.—Proceedings were begun to-day in the Circuit Court of the county, against the Southern Railway in suits for civil damages, aggregating $225,000. Writs were issued for the defendants, who are sued on nine separate bills in amount of $25,000 each. The plaintiffs are the several administrators of the wife and eight children of M. H. Woodward, a farmer residing at Jersey, Tenn., whose entire family was recently killed at a railway crossing near this city by a Southern train. Hon. Hoke Smith, of Atlanta, ex- Secretary of the Interior, will appear as chief counsel for the plaintiffs.

This is Called a Confirmation.

London, March 12.—The Daily Times will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Salonica, confirming the report of the unceasing military preparations that are being made by the Turks. The officials in Salonica, Macedonia, and Kassandra are seizing for the use of the army all the horses and mules belonging to the Christians in those places.

They have received orders from Constantinople to collect next year's taxes in advance. This fact, together with the loss of their other property, has caused depair among Christians, and much discontent among the Mussulmans.

The Virginia Populists.

Lynchburg, Va., March 12.—A conference of Virginia Populists was held here to-night, J. Haskins Hobson, State Chairman, presiding. Resolutions were passed favoring a constitutional convention, providing an impartial and non-partisian election-law is adopted for the election of delegates. Senator Daniel's course on the silver question was endorsed, though the conference did not "commit itself to the support of any particular candidate." It was decided to hold a State Convention at Roanoke, the date not decided upon. The conference is still in session.

Lost Money for Five Years.

Louisville, March 12.—The directors of the Louisville Base-ball Club announce to-night that unless they came out even on this year's season they would dispose of the National League franchise. They claim to have been losing money for five years.

Pleased With the Driving.

Boston Herald.

Apropos of the arrest of a young women in New York for having run over a man on Fifth avenue, the writer of this paragraph vividly recalls his experience in the same city and on the same avenue some time ago.

It was on a wintry day in February, and the sleighing was good. A barge drawn by four spirited horses and filled with a merry sleighing party came gliding down the avenue, the horses in full gallop. At one of the crossings the leaders struck the young man from Boston, who was thrown flat on his back, the four horses passing over him on the run. Before the horses could be stopped the barge had partly passed over the prostrate body of the young man, and he was pulled out from between the fore and aft runners. There were screaming and fainting among the crowd who witnessed the spectacle, but luckily the young man had no cause to join in the shricking or swooning. He had gone through his frightful experience without incurring a scratch or a bruise. On regaining his feet a policeman rushed up and shouted:

"This is an outrage, sir. Shall I arrest the reckless driver?"

"No," said the young man from Boston." Any man who can drive four horses and a barge over me without injuring me deserves a medal, not reproof. Let him go!"

And the barge moved on.

A LEGAL SPARRING MATCH.

Over the Question as to Jurisdiction of the Court.

Norfolk, Va., March 12.—The second days' hearing of the celebrated rate-war case now before the United States Court here, was a legal sparring match. Mr. Alexander King, of Atlanta, counsel for the Seaboard Air Line, and Mr. S. K. Wilmer, of the Baltimore Trust and Guaranty Company, argued a demurrer to the bill before Judge Hughes. They were the only attorneys who spoke to-day, although quite an array of counsel was present to represent the defendant companies, and a number of trust company lawyers were in attendance. The principal points argued were the correctness of the bill in all its counts and juridiction of the court The most important feature of the hearing was the point raised by the Seaboard counsel, as to the authority of the court to inferfere in railway rate-wars. This point was warmly argued, and its element will be one of the most important and far reaching results of the celebrated litigation.

After a short session the case was adjourned until to-morrow.

A Home Missionary's Experience in North Carolina.

The following was published in The Religious Herald, of Hartford, Conn., in its issue of January 14, 1897.

Perhaps it will be interesting and profitable for your readers to learn something of what their missionaries in the hard places in our country have to endure. I have the honor of being the only missionary the C. H. M. S. has in all the great State of North Carolina. There is crying need for hundreds of them. A New Englander can hardly get an adequate conception of the ignorance, the poverty, the superstition and the degradation which exists among the white population of this State, to say nothing of the condition of the negroes, without a personal inspection.

I am the pastor of a little Congregational church in a village where Northern people and principles dominate, but one does not have to travel far from this village to find barbarism.

For instance, a few days ago I learned of the death of the wife of one of my native members, a man who has been a Methodist preacher. Securing a horse and buggy and a driver I started at once to make the poor man a visit of condolence. I supposed I knew the location of his home, and so, over roads that are hardly worthy of the name, through the woods, fording bridgeless streams, I reached the place to learn that he had moved. My driver thought he knew the location of the new home, and so, although it was sundown, we pushed on into the wilderness. Soon we had to ford a stream to get into which we had to drive down an almost perpendicular bank at least six feet, and to get out of it we had to ascend a similar bank on the other side. My driver asked me dryly if I was ready to die, and added: "If you are half squirrel and half monkey you can make it." Well, we made it, and then rode on a long distance before we struck a trail. Following this, we came to a little, low log cabin on the summit of a high hill, surrounded by every evidence of extreme poverty. Entering through a low door, I found a room perhaps 14 feet by 16, on one side of which was a large fire-place with a mud-stick-and-stone chimney, in which green pine logs were trying to burn. There were two or three beds in the room, on one of which lay the corpse. There were seven children, the oldest 13 years and the youngest three months old. What else could I do but fall on my knees and pray as earnestly as I could that somehow the Father would send light, comfort and peace into that hovel.

Then, in the darkness, we came out of that place—how I do not know. At one time my driver thought we were lost, but, bidding him drive on, we soon came to a cabin where I had been on a former occasion, and I knew where we were.

Yesterday I was driven five or six miles in another direction, to officiate at the burial of the departed. The customs of the native people of this region at burials are no more than half civilized. A Puddefoot would see much that is mirth-provoking, but to me it is all inexpressibly sad.

Nevertheless, it is a great advance for them to have a minister of the gospel at a burial. The custom has been to bury the corpse promptly and have the funeral months—sometimes a year—after the burial. I have been told of cases where the new wife has been present to mourn at the funeral of her predecessor.

Oh, when will the light of the blessed gospel reach and uplift all this poor people? Not until the people of the North shall feel the necessity, as they have not yet felt it, and shall pour out their money and send many of their strongest and most patient men and women to live and labor in the midst of this darkness, as self-sacrificingly as any foreign missionary labors.

A. W.

Pleasant Anecdote of Secretary Alger.

Chicago Record.

I see General Alger here, whom the pacific natures of McKinley and Hanna have placed in the Cabinet besides his long-nettled Ohio State fellow, John Sherman. Alger has black eyes, in a yellowish, pale skin, a pear-shaped face, and is like a leaner Blaine, especially in the gibbous, convex eye. He has a fine wife and daughters. He told me in 1888 that when he married in his adopted State of Michigan—at Grand Rapids, I think—he was poor, and at his marriage drew a draft upon some person or friend where he had a right to draw. He came home from his wedding trip, and the draft, unpaid, was put in his hand. He felt as if he would sink into the ground, but he took off his watch and chain and handed it to his creditor and said:

"I expect to pay you this money some time. Till I can you can take this watch and chain."

The creditor replied: "Young man, you have said."

Alger went into the arctic cold of the pine woods, cut out millions of feet of white pine and came out rich. He bought Munkaczy's "Last Requiem of Mozart" at a high price.

Normal Once More.

"How much more pleasant it is," exclaimed the aged traveler, "to stop here in the midst of the boundless prairie, where not a sound nor voice disturbs the absolute serenity of nature, than to rush into the whirl and roar of a busy station full of the hum of vociferous trade! Ah—conductor—what are we waiting here for?"

"Just an ordinary stop, sir," replied the conductor. "This is Canton, Ohio."

THE

Commercial and Farmers Bank,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Commenced Business September 30, 1891

Statement of Condition December 31, 1896.

CAPITAL STOCK,	$100,000.00
SURPLUS FUND,	16,000.00
NET UNDIVIDED PROFITS,	8,708.47
DEPOSITS,	330,033.23

No Interest Paid on Deposits. Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent.

OFFICERS

J. J. Thomas, Pres. Alf. A. Thompson, Vice Pres.
B. S. Jerman, Cashier. H. W. Jackson, Ass't Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

J. J. Thomas, Ashley Horne, G. W. Watts, J. B. Hill, H. E. Battle, B. N. Duke, Thos. H. Briggs, A. F. Page, Fred. Philips, H. A. London, A. A. Thompson, Jno. W. Scott, R. B. Raney, J. E. Shepherd.

The National Bank of Raleigh,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Capital Paid In, $225,000.
Surplus and Undivided Profits, 80,000.

Officers:

Chas. H. Belvin, President. Chas. L. Johnson, Vice President.
F. H. Briggs, Cashier.

Directors:

Chas M. Busbee, Chas. H. Belvin, Julius Lewis,
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Nor do we scrub
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But make them white as snow,

BY A STEAM PROCESS.

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SOWERS & HARDING, Proprietors.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1897.

WHAT GOOD?

There are two questions to be considered in connection with the appointment of new State directors for the North Carolina Railroad, viz.:

1. What is the effect of making the change in the board?

2. What end did the Governor expect to accomplish by making the change?

The first inquiry raises a question of law; the answer to the second must necessarily be a matter of inference. For convenience let us consider them together.

The North Carolina Railroad Company, through its board of directors, has been made a defendant in a suit in equity in which the Southern Railway Company seeks to enjoin it from doing anything to cast a cloud upon its title as lessee of the property of the defendant company. In its bill, upon which it bases its prayer for injunction, the Southern Railway alleges that the ninety-nine year lease of the North Carolina Railroad was made by the board of directors, who, it says, had full and ample authority to execute it. Upon the reading of its bill, the plaintiff obtained from the Judge of the Circuit Court a restraining order to hold until the hearing of the cause; a day was set for the hearing and a rule was issued against the defendants to appear and show cause why they should not be enjoined.

It is quite reasonable to assume that the directors who made the lease would admit not only the fact of its execution, but the allegation of its legality, as it is not to be supposed that they would go into court and say that they had exceeded their powers in the premises. As the complaint must be answered, either by admitting or denying the allegations of the plaintiff, it was evidently deemed advisable to substitute a board of directors in sympathy with the Governor in his fight against the lease, in order that an answer might be made in conformity with his views, which are against the legality of the action of the board. It is not to be doubted that, if Messrs. Lusk, Cook, Graham and others are permitted to become parties to the suit, their answer will be dictated by the Governor, and that it will be a vigorous denial of the right of the former board to make the lease, which is the foundation of the plaintiff's claim.

But it does not appear that the gentlemen who have been sued as directors can be prevented from answering for themselves. It is not to be supposed that the court will deny them the privilege of defending their own acts, even though it permits their successors to come into court and answer. Besides there are four directors, elected by the private stockholders and not subject to removal by the executive, who will feel bound to defend their action, which has been approved by the stockholders themselves. Of course the court cannot take notice of a telegram from the Governor, saying that the directors upon the part of the State have been removed. That fact must be ascertained in a judicial way, which seems to be that the new directors will have to make the fact of their appointment appear to the court, upon which it is presumed they will be permitted to become parties. In the meantime, the directors who are already parties to the suit will have answered. In any event the North Carolina Railroad cannot be put out of court by changing the board of directors in whole or in part; for if that could be done, a suit could never be brought to a hearing, as a new board could be appointed every day in the week.

These are simply the views of a newspaper man, formed without consulting a lawyer or a law book. They may not be accurate in every respect; but from what we know about judicial proceedings, we do not believe that they are far wrong. To the writer's mind they appear reasonable, and law, they tell us, is the perfection of reason. It is quite probable, however, that there are other legal points that have not occurred to the writer, but which will be brought out by the lawyers; but we feel sure that, assuming that the Governor's appointment will stick, which may or may not be the case, the legal effect of the appointment of new directors will be as stated. We should not omit to say, however, that should the Southern Railway lose its suit in the Federal Court, in any future dealings with the North Carolina Railroad it will have to reckon with a hostile majority on the board of directors, during the present administration at least.

In view of what has been said in discussing the legal view of the matter, it is hardly necessary to discuss the second inquiry specifically, as the reader has doubtless discovered what the Governor was driving at.

JUDGE AVERY'S FEE.

When Judge Avery appeared before the legislative committees in behalf of the Cook railroad bill, he stated, unless THE TRIBUNE'S recollection is sadly at fault, that he was present as counsel for Governor Russell. If he did not make that statement in so many words, as THE TRIBUNE believes he did, he left that impression upon the minds of all present, unless there were some who were better informed. But it appears now that he was counsel for the State, and not for the Governor, a fact that evidently escaped the observation of the committee, opposing counsel, newspaper men, spectators and all others who were not in the secret. So well was the fact disguised that, never by word or act of Judge Avery was there the slightest ground for suspecting that he represented the Commonwealth and not his Excellency. It is all clear now, however, as appears from the following item clipped from our afternoon contemporary, the Press-Visitor:

Ex-Judge Avery gets $350 as a retainer fee as counsel for the State in the lease matter. Governor Russell yesterday issued the warrant for this amount.

Since the Governor has ordered the Treasurer to pay Judge Avery three hundred and fifty dollars as counsel for the State in the lease matter, it cannot be doubted that the public and everybody else was mistaken about the Judge being the Governor's lawyer, in which case his fee would have been paid out of the Governor's exchequer instead of from the public treasury. But the question arises, what interest of the State did Judge Avery represent, and why was not the Attorney-General assigned to the duty?

To the average mind it is not clear that the State had such an interest in a bill that the Governor wanted to put through the Legislature as to employ a lawyer at public expense to draw the bill, defend it before committees and lobby for it in the legislative halls. There were lawyers—able lawyers—in both branches of the General Assembly, who were elected to represent the interests of the State in all matters of legislation. They were paid for their services and the State was entitled to receive the benefit of whatever talents they possessed. If the Governor was concerned in any measure to be considered by the Legislature to such a degree as to warrant him in employing counsel to represent his views, he should have retained a lawyer at his own expense. On the other hand, if it was the affair of the State and the services of a lawyer were required, the State had its own lawyer, elected to represent its interests, the constitutional legal adviser of the Governor, in the person of the Attorney-General. If he had been called in to take charge of the matter, the State would have been ably represented and the treasury would be better off to the extent of three hundred and fifty dollars.

RESIGNATIONS IN ORDER.

No person who shall hold any office or place of trust or profit under the United States, or any department thereof, or under this State, or under any other State or government, shall hold or exercise any other office or place of trust or profit under the authority of this State, or be eligible to a seat in either House of the General Assembly: Provided, that nothing herein contained shall extend to officers in the militia, Justices of the Peace, Commissioners of Public Charities, or commissioners for special purposes.

This is the language of Section 7, Article 14 of the Constitution of North Carolina. It seems to have been entirely disregarded in the distribution of pie. If the law is to be construed strictly, it is in order for several members of the Legislature to send in their resignations. It would seem that the law applies to cases where men have been appointed to places on two or more boards of public institutions other than public charities.

BIENNIAL SESSIONS.

In New York they are discussing the question of biennial sessions of the Legislature, but apparently to no purpose. Reform on this line is not expected, although thirty-nine out of forty-five States have come to the conclusion that a session once in two years is enough for all practical purposes. We are very well satisfied with biennial sessions in North Carolina, and are quite content to limit them to sixty days It is doubtful if the State's interests would be better served by longer or more frequent sessions. But we do not expect New York to pattern our example; we are sure that the New York idea would not do for us.

THE Republican rises to inquire if anybody knows where the Raleigh News and Oberver is at. It is covering up Governor Russell, the worst hated of Republican leaders, with fulsome laudation; it is cheek by jowl with Senator Butler and the Caucasian, and is preaching Populist doctrine that would stir the envy of any dyed-in-the-wool Populist. Where, oh where, is the News and Observer at? Can the Charlotte Observer answer?—Winston Republican.

It would puzzle a more astute newspaper than the Charlotte Observer (no reflection on the Observer intended) to locate the News and Observer politically. As the personal organ of Governor Russell and the bosom friend of Marion Butler, it occupies a position past finding out.

Like unto Grover, in a short time Russell may be a man without a party.—Winston Sentinel.

Not a parallel case at all. The Governor will not be a man without a party so long as the Populists stick to him. While he has the support of Marion Butler and Josephus Daniels, it cannot be said that he is a man without a party. But that is not saying much for his party.

ALL the country papers are taking a whack at the General Assembly. It is considered quite the proper thing to make slighting remarks about the Legislature, and the newspaper that does not improve the opportunity to do so is open to the suspicion of neglecting its duty.

Stirred the Governor's Bile.

Wilmington Messenger.

That action of the Southern was a tremendous surprise to Russell and his gang. It was a bomb hurled right at his feet. It checkmated his movements and stirred his bile. The Tsar shows this in his bitterness of expression, sarcastic and yet with a subdued sound of astonishment. He will become more desperate, and his four years of official life, unless he can be persuaded by a longer term and greater pay to retire, will probably be distinguished with all of the unfortunate characteristics and qualities that have prevented an intellectual man from being a blessing to his race and an ornament to his native State. He will return to his old bad ways and will throw to the winds all intention of serving well North Carolina. Leastwise, it looks that way now, He is only kind and fair when unopposed. Dare to thwart his plans or to oppose his plans and at once all the abounding evil of his nature is aroused into defiance and he losses all sense of what is right and proper.

CANDIDATES FOR COLLECTOR.

Mr. Chas. J. Harris a Candidate With Favorable Prospects.

Hendersonville Times.

The contest for the position of collector of Internal Revenue, has narrowed down until practically only two aspirants are in the field. These are Maj. W. W. Rollins, of Buncombe, and Hon. J. G. Grant, of Henderson. No one would attempt to deny Maj. Rollins' fitness for the position; but the governmental plums should be so distributed that all the most faithful workers shall receive a share. Maj. Rollins has already held a ucrative government position for many years and should step aside and allow some other member of the party to reap the laurels for duties performed.

Webster Herald.

The Times should not speak so very positive until he becomes thoroughly posted. Some months ago the Herald published the proceedings of a meeting of Jackson county Republicans, who had met for the special purpose of endorsing the candidacy of Mr. Chas. J. Harris for the Collectorship in this district, and resolutions to that effect were adopted. He is "waging a vigorous fight," but it is without noise or confusion, and with an assurance, born of confidence, that he will get there, Eli. The Times should make a note of this, and correct false impressions. Mr. Harris has been thoroughly identified with the Republican party, in its raid upon the Democrats, and very materially aided in the overthrow of that party and the enthronement of its principles besides being high in its councils. Mr. Harris may not be making very much noise in his candidacy, nor creating a great ripple on the surface of the fight, for the Collectorship, "but he is in the fight" just the same, and that "by a large majority." He is quietly laying his plans and as quietly carrying them out. Jackson county in the past has not been counted in when the day of settlement came around, although it played a big game on the political chessboard, bringing the Republican party from the deep pool of Democratic supremacy into the strong light of Republican day. Jackson county now asks for full recognition of its standing and value as a factor for success, which has been of no mean value.

HE IS INDEED A MAN.

Ex-President Harrison Follows a Manly and Honorable Rule.

Baltimore American.

After Mr. McKinley's election some friends of Russell Harrison suggested to him that the Collectorship of Internal Revenue for the Western district of Indiana might be worth the seeking. It pays some $4,000 a year, and the headquarters of the district is at Terre Haute, which is Mr. Harrison's home. After some hesitation Mr. Harrison became a candidate. Last week he came on to Washington, and, his presence becoming known here, he was appointed one of the aides on the staff of Gen. Porter. His friends then renewed their suggestions for his appointment as Collector of Internal Revenue at Terre Haute, and one of them suggested that the name of his father, ex-President Harrison, as one of the indorsers of his application would have great weight with President McKinley. Mr. Harrison demurred, and finally admitted that he did not feel at liberty to ask his father for his indorsement. Mutual friends took the matter into their own hands, and one of them called on the ex-President. After explaining the situation, he requested a letter from the senior Harrison to President McKinley asking for his son's appointment. Mr. Harrison not only refused to write a letter as requested, but declined to sign his son's papers. He stated, however, that he would be glad to see his son appointed Collector of Internal Revenue if President McKinley saw fit to do so, but that he certainly would not under any circumstances take any part in obtaining the office for him.

Woman Vindicated

When a man achieves distinction or wins a little notoriety or fame all the silly world is set agog to find his ancestors and trace his pedigree, to know where he was born, who his father was, where his grandfather came from, and what he ever did. But little is thought or said concerning his mother, his wife or grandmother. Volumes are written and published every year to record the life and services of man.

History in entrancing eulogy has painted his praise and exploits, and poetry has lent its sacred charms to bestow a tribute of veneration and pay homage to the statesman, the hero and the scholar.

Monuments of marble and pillars of granite have been raised to perpetuate the memory of the military chieftain, the daring warrior or the blood stained hero.

Have we no great women?

Who ever heard of the world paying homage to woman, except to adore her beauty or win her love?

Did the drum ever beat and the fife play and the dust rise and the flags wave to herald the approach of her coming?

No woman needs a monument to speak her praise. Her deeds and memory are engraved on the foundation pillars of the world's progress and civilization.

It was woman who assisted Columbus in his voyage of discovery.

Woman helped Washington in our struggle for American independence.

A woman gave to Eli Whitney the first model of the cotton gin.

Woman recommended Daniel to king Belshazzar.

Joan of Arc restored independence to France.

Andrew Johnson owed his greatness and success to his wife.

Woman aided Lincoln in restoring the Union and saving the nation.

When the Roman soldiers arrested Jesus, all fled but the women.

Woman has pioneered the cause of education, temperance, peace and Christian civilization. And yet Shakespeare says she is frailty. Tennyson says her sphere is the fireside. But silly, vain, conceited man has not sense enough to see that she is a success and he is a failure.

PUBLIC HALLS IN NEW YORK.

It is Easer Apparently to Build Them Than to Make Them Pay.

The proposed sale by the stockholders of the Madison Square Garden, who have found it an unprofitable investment, which in its present form was opened to the public on June 16, 1890, recalls again the difficulty which is experienced in making a public hall pay in New York, and the reason for such difficulty. Originally, and for many years, as old New Yorkers remember, the site of the Madison Square Garden was the passenger terminus of the New York and Harlem Railroad, and, under an arrangement with the latter, the New Haven Railroad used the station as well. Later the building was abandoned for railroad uses in favor of the new Grand Central Station and was turned into an amphitheatre or garden for circus performances and walking matches in winter and concerts in summer time. After a variegated record as a garden, the Madison Square was rebuilt at a cost of $3,000,000, the Garden Theatre (opened September 27, 1890) was built with a seating capacity of 1,200, the concert hall on Twenty-sixth street was constructed with a seating capacity of 1,100, the Madison avenue cafe and kitchen were built, and the roof garden, first opened on Decoration Day, 1892, was completed. Into the new building were put 7,000 incandescent lights, two elevators were constructed, and various improvements were introduced; but the Madison Square Garden has not been a profitable investment, it has yielded no dividends, and the building is now offered for sale.

Its position is not dissimilar from that of other public halls established in New York City with a like, though less ambitious design; they do not pay. At the root of the trouble with New York halls is the fact that land in eligible locations in this city is unduly expensive, and that large halls, like the Madison Square Garden, have a heavy burden of taxes to meet, and, again, the interest on the original land investment, represented by bonds, is considerable. The land for a ten-story building costs no more than the land for a two-story building, and the Madison Square Garden has only the revenue of a one-story building, except in the theatre portion at the corner of Twenty-seventh street and Madison avenue, the returns from the concert hall being scanty. Moreover, there is no permanent bar at the Madison Square Garden, and it has come to be a recognized axiom in New York that no public hall can possibly prosper unless directly connected with a saloon. Nearly all the minor halls of the city are connected with saloons, and it has been long a matter of observation that all public discussions, whether designed for the amelioration of mankind, the upraising of the downtrodden and distressed, or to settle polemic or political problems or those of an economic or industrial character, are dry, and following such debates and discussions, however free the flow of oratory and however instructive the labors of the essayist, the audience is inclined to partake of some liquid refreshment.

Notwithstanding the position of the Madison Square Garden, it has recently been proposed to construct a "Temple of Labor," to be the headquarters of labor unions. The cost of the building is to be $125,000. It is to contain lodge rooms, assembly halls, a library, and a theatre, but no saloon attachment. The details of the project are to be committed to the care of a committee of the members of the Central Labor Union, but the plan has not evoked general acceptance, for it is known that even the most pretentious halls, in order to pay, must be utilized from time to time for other purposes than meetings. Some of them are used for social functions, for weddings, banquets, and receptions; some are, from time to time, turned into dancing academies, and others still are utilized for balls and festivals, particularly by that portion of New York's cosmopolitan population which does not adhere to ice water as the only safe, wholesome and defensible beverage. A New York hall, therefore, without a saloon or restaurant attachment of some sort, is rare, and the project of the labor leaders is not likely to be carried out. It is surprising that some of the older members of the Central Labor Union in the discussion of the "Temple of Labor" project, seem to have forgotten the experience of their brethren a little more than ten years ago with Pythagoras Hall, on Canal street, near the Bowery. This hall was purchased by the labor people when the labor organizations in New York were much more affluent than they are today and the membership was larger, for the identical uses to which the "Temple of Labor" is designed to be put. The land and building were purchased subject to a mortgage, and in the course of events the interest on the mortgage was not paid; there were quarrels among the labor men; there was a foreclosure, and Pythagoras Hall, designed as a monument to the cause of labor, reverted to private uses, and the whole burden of the loss on the experiment fell upon the labor men themselves. The circumstances and conditions of the labor organizations at that time were more favorable to such a project than they are today, and it seems not unreasonable, therefore, to conclude that there will be no "Temple of Labor" in New York for some time to come.

To Create a Political Issue.

New Bern Journal.

Outside of its mission of office getting, the Asembly of 1897 seems to have had another important object in view which if drawn up in the form of a bill might have been entitled: "A bill to create a political issue."

Stripped of all sentiments, the endeavor to annul the lease of the North Carolina Railroad, was nothing more or less than an effort to create a political issue upon which the Populist party, headed by Senator Butler, could go before the people in the next campaign and raise the old argument of corporation greed.

There can be little doubt if a single instigator of this assault upon the lease of the North Carolina Railroad to the Southern Railway, was inspired to the act except by a desire to create a political issue. The fact whether the lease could be annulled with honor to the good name of the State, or whether its annullment meant any benefit to the people was not considered by the instigators and promoters of the Russell-Avery-Cook bill, the several votes taken upon it indicating very clearly that it was forced political legislation and not legislation that could be termed a remedial measure.

An analysis of the vote on this lease bill shows, now that it can be calmly considered, that outside of Governor Russell and those members whom he could rally to support his side, it had no Republican support.

Its Democratic support amounted to little, but when the Populist vote is taken into consideration, it does not take much penetration to note the cunning promptings to the Populist members by Senator Butler.

But should such an action be imputed to Senator Butler? Without doubt. Review the Senator's political position. Is he not out in the political graveyard of blasted hopes; a leader who must have some issue to go before a wasted and disgusted constituency? Could anything be better than an issue such as the defeated Cook bill, defeated by corporation money, which bought up legislators, packed caucuses, and governed lobbies?

Senator Butler needs an issue to go before his Populist friends. He cannot command patronage, therefore he must create some political disturbance under cover of which he can delude the voters into the belief that he is the political Moses to lead the people out of their bondage.

But the people of North Carolina are not going to be longer blinded by political dust throwers. They are going to read and study, not listen to wild harangues and be carried off their feet without an opportunity to judge whether all the fuss is really over them, or to fool them into putting some individual in absolute control over them.

The people want stability of contracts, certainly of protection to their material interests and only such legislation that means prosperity to the commonwealth. They are sick and tired of legislation which means disturbed and unsettled community interests, and in the future they are going to put in power only those who shall and will legislate for them, the people, not for political office seekers.

There is going to be a coming out of the people of North Carolina from their State of political servitude to a few political bosses.

McKinley's Cabinet.

Wniston Republican.

President McKinley in the selection of his Cabinet has shown judgment of a high order. It is a good working Cabinet. It is not brilliant or specially aggressive, but judicious, conservative and efficient. It will not propose or encourage adventurous policies or experimental projects, but will conscientiously address itself to the steady and faithful performance of its regular administrative work. It is clearly a McKinley Cabinet. It bears the impress of the President's own choice.

With his long experience in public affairs, and intimate acquaintance with leading men he has been able to rely largely upon his own judgment. It is a harmonious Cabinet. In its freedom from personal ambition and its loyalty to its chief, it will be free from clashing and discord.

Senator Sherman's imposing career and long and eminent service give it an element of distinction not enjoyed by its predecessor. With his temperament and at his age he will be cool and conservative.

Our Republic has reached a position among nations that demands real diplomacy. We face perplexing questions; we hold great opportunities and enjoy large possibilities.

Our position on this continent carries high and constantly increasing obligations and requires constant watchfulness. Forty years of constant public service eminently fits Mr. Sherman for the duties he has assumed.

Mr. Gage, in the Treasury, is an experiment that gives much promise. He is a banker of enlarged and broadened views, and brings to his task the experience of an eminently successful business man.

The Secretaries of State and Treasury are the chief supports upon which every administration must rest. No better selections for these positions cpuld have been made than the choice of Messrs. Sherman and Gage.

The President has been equally fortunate in the selection of the remainder of his Cabinet. Every one of them are practical business men, and have proven eminently successful in their chosen avocations.

But President McKinley is the star of hope toward which all eyes are directed, and in his inaugural address he gave promise that the confidence of the people had not been misplaced.

Business activity is already beginning to respond to the touch of his master hand.

Electric Traction in the Paris Sewers.

Scientific American.

The main sewrs of Paris are periodically cleande by means of scrapers carried on cars or boats. These conveyances are also used for conveying visitors through the large sewers under the Rue de Rivoli and the Boulevards de Sebastopol and de Malesherbes. These expeditions take place fourteen times a year, in Spring and Autumn, and about 8,400 visitors are admitted yearly. Until 1894 these cars and boats were drawn by men, but the labor and expense were found to be so excessive that now the traction is entirely done by electric motors, taking current from accumulators placed on the boats or cars.

These main sewers are in section very similar to an ordinary tunnel, but in the floor is formed the rectangular channel for sewage, while around the roof are fixed the water and compressed air mains, the telegraph and telephone wires, etc. The largest sewer is 18 feet 4½ inches wide, 10 feet high from floor to roof, and the sewage channel in the floor is 3 feet 5½ inches deep and 9 feet 10 inches wide. Boats are used in this channel.

The other sewers are smaller, the channels in them being only 3 feet 11 inches wide and from 3 feet 11 inches to 5 feet 7 inches deep. In these cars are run, the flanged wheels of the cars running on the edges of the channel, which are protected by angle bars and from the rails. The approximate weight of a train of 5 cars with 100 passengers on board is about 7 tons, and this travels at the rate of 3¾ miles per hour. The motor develops 1-horse power, and is driven by 28 accumulators.

The boats are towed by means of a chain sunk in a sewage channel, which is brought to the surface and passes around a pulley driven by means of a double reduction gear from a motor on one of the boats.

The chain, by means of guide pulleys, makes three-quarters of a turn round the driving pulley, this pulley being a magnetic one, magnetized by means of two coils, one on each side of it on the axle.

Each passenger train consists of six boats, in the first of which is carried the accumulators and towing apparatus, while in the last boat, which is smaller, there is another towing apparatus. The power required for this train is from 2 to 5½ horse-power, according as the boats are traveling with or against the current. The total length of sewers open in this way to the public is about two miles, and they are lighted partly by lamps on the footpaths or by oil lamps on the boats.

SUTTON TO BE MADE MAYOR

VIEWS OF A PROMINENT DEMOCRAT ON THE WILMINGTON SITUATION.

Does the Governor Intend to Make Sutton Governor—Incendiary Fire—Rice for Collector of Port.

Wilmington, N. C., March 12.—Rainy weather and plenty of it.

Mr. J. C. Carroll, of Raleigh, is in the city.

Representative J. T. Howe and Mr. Henry E. Bonitz have returned from Raleigh. Mr. Bonitz, who was recently appointed one of the Board of Trustees of the A. and M. college, will leave here to attend another meeting of the board on the 25th inst.

Democratic primary meetings have been called for Tuesday night next.

Alderman A. J. Walker, colored, was endorsed for re-election Wednesday night by a mass meeting of First ward Republican voters. Walker is said to be a Russell man. Walker's name may not be mentioned in the Republican primaries.

Thomas Cowan James, Jr., son of Captain T. C. James, died yesterday morning after a three days' illness. He was in the 17th year of his age.

I have heard some people say that City Clerk and Treasurer Fred B. Rice is to be endorsed for the position of collector of the port of Wilmington. Rumor says Mr. Charles Chadbourn is to be made City Clerk and Treasurer under the new regime.

A prominent Democrat informed your correspondent yesterday that the talk about Sutton for Mayor, in his opinion, was only a blind to divert attention from the real plan of the Governor, which my informant thought was to hold over the present Mayor and several of the Board of Aldermen. Howe, the "Russee," says Sutton is the only one to his knowledge who has ever said anything about Sutton being Mayor. It appears to be conceded, however, by the majority that the "Governor" means to make Sutton Mayor. The odds are in favor of the Governor doing this, but between the lip and the cup may be many a slip.

Mr. Bob Bowden, of Rhodes & Bowden, was stricken with paralysis yesterday, and is now in a precarious condition. Mr. Bowden had a stroke of paralysis last fall and was ill for a long time. He has lost the power of speech and the right side of his body is disabled.

Once more your correspondent is called to chronicle another incendiary fire. The home of Mrs. W. T. Daggett, near the corner of Front and Nun streets, was fired early this morning. Mrs. Daggett was awakened by the smell of smoke shortly before 3 o'clock. Her son was roused up and he found the rear part of the house in a blaze. An alarm was turned in after some little time and the department soon appeared. After two hours' work the fire was extinguished, but not before the rear part of the house had been nearly destroyed and the whole house badly scorched and damaged by water. Luckily, there was no wind blowing at the time or Mr. D. G. Worth's handsome frame residence and other adjacent buildings must have been consumed. The damage is roughly estimated at $2,500. The house, the property of Mrs. Daggett, was insured. The furniture was partially insured. The fire was started on the outside of the southern side of the house. Mrs. Daggett is confident the house was set on fire.

Many of the Wilmington lawyers who have been attending the Supreme Court in Raleigh have returned.

H. W. P.

Goldsboro Letter.

Goldsboro, N. C., March 1.—Messrs. Porter & Godwin, the contractors, are building a handsome brick store on Walnut street for Mr. John W. Edwards.

The newly elected board of directors of the Eastern Insane Asylum, will meet in this city on the 23rd inst.

Mr. G. W. Thompson, of this city, and Miss Roxie L. Gardner, daughter of Mrs. J. W. Gardner, of Saulston, were united in the holy bonds of wedlock at the home of the bride yesterday afternoon. Their many friends wish for them happiness and prosperity always.

There is a young lady employed at the Veneer works in this city that makes eleven hundred strawberry baskets a day. The price paid for making these baskets is 75 cents per thousand, and at this rate she can earn about as much per week as the average laboring man. This mill employs a number of women, who earn fairly good wages. A few days ago we heard one of these women remark that times had changed considerably from what they used to be, that the women work now while the men walk about, and men have gone to dipping snuff and the women chewing tobacco. And there is more truth in the statement than poetry. It is a bad wind that never shifts.

One of the handsomest signs that we have ever seen was shown to us today by Mr. F. J. Hage, which he has designed and is painting for the new hardware firm of Jenkins & Sutton. It is in the shape of a horseshoe, about eight feet long and about four feet wide. The lettering, which is beautiful to behold, is painted in gold and the graining surrounding it is green. In the centre of the shoe is a monogram, painted by hand, in large golden letters, that for workmanship cannot be equalled in the United States. It must be seen to be appreciated. If any of your readers should come to our city, we invite them to look for this sign and they will have something to tell the people when they return.

A colored man by the name of Nick Chambers, who has been evading the strong arm of the law for some time, was captured yesterday and placed where the dogs won't bite him.

The public inspection of the Goldsboro Rifles came off in their armory hall last night, and was greatly enjoyed by all present. This is one of the best drilled companies in the State.

We see from the papers that our own Abbott Swinson is going to sue the State for salary as enrolling clerk up to the time the Legislature adjourned. Our advice to you, Abbott, is to come home before you have to walk. And if you reach here before this chance reaches you, stay where you are and keep quiet. There is more money in Irish potatoes and bees than you will ever make sueing the State.

We regret to learn that our townsman, Mr. Jerry Harriss, is confined to his home by sickness. His many friends wish him a speedy recovery to his wonted good health.

The death of Horace Green, colored, occurred at his home in this cityomoyp occurred at his home in the Eastern part of the city yesterday afternoon, and he was buried today.

There is quite a number of new buildings under construction at this time. In fact, the city is on a building boom any way. A number of new houses, single story structures, have just been completed near the Wayne cotton mills, and others will soon be built for the convenience of the mill hands, and as fast as there is one completed some one is waiting ready to occupy it. A cotton factory is one of the best things for the upbuilding of a town imaginable. It enthuses new life in a city, increases its population, which means more money in circulation, and more goods bought and sold. Since our mill has been running at least a dozen different families have moved here and made this their home. Besides, it employs women and children and pays them living wages, that could not otherwise obtain employment.

City politics is the next thing to engage the attention of the goods box whittlers and street corner loafers. Already one or two of our citizens have been spoken of for Mayor. But we will withhold names for further development.

An old white woman, whose name we could not learn, was stricken with paralysis yesterday at her home just beyond the corporate limits, and is not expected to live.

Mr. John Grantham, of this city, killed about thirty hogs a few days ago, that weighed from 150 to 300 pounds. He still has about fifty more that will weigh equally as much, if not more, which he will kill as soon as the weather turns cool enough.

Dr. Kilgo's Position.

Editor Tribune:

I notice in The Tribune of March 9th, in your notes from Elon College, N. C., the statement, in report of Dr. Kilgo's, that Pres. Kilgo is not in favor of State aid to higher institutions of the State of N. C."

I was present and heard the able and eloquent address of President Kilgo, and I am quite certain the correspondent misquoted the Dr. in the above statement. However much the speaker may have said about the State's giving free tuition, free scholarship, etc., the Dr. no where said he was opposed to State aid. Hoping you will give place to the above. I am

Very respectfully,

J. O. ATKINSON.

Elon College, N. C., March 11, 1897.

A LENTENTIDE QUIET

Reigns in Raleigh—Two Recherche Events to Occur After Easter.

Probably no city in the State is more affected socially by Lententide than is Raleigh. The coming of this season is marked by a cessation of all social festivities and until Easter Sunday dawns all is as quiet and retired socially as a church mouse.

Indications are, however, that Raleigh will be quite gay when Lent is passed. Two of the most recherche social functions already assured for the spring season are the post-Lenten german and a reception in honor of the graduates of the State university. Both these will be given under the auspices of the Capital club, and this alone is a sufficient guarantee that they will be events of a thoroughly elaborate and enjoyable character.

The post-Lenten german will occur very soon after Easter Sunday and the University reception will not take place until after the commencement

Both of Raleigh's Episcopal and also season.

the Catholic churches are now holding services each afternoon and the "City of Oaks" nas the appearance of being quite a devotional town.

Dave Honored.

A prominent citizen of Raleigh has been highly honored by Col. Julian S. Carr, of Durham. This fortunate man is none other than Mr. Dave Berwanger, Raleigh's popular clothier. Col. Carr sent him a thoughtful remembrance from his renowned tobacco factory at Durham. There is not a man in North Carolina who could appreciate this souvenir and the flattering letter which accompanied it, more than did Dave Burwanger; indeed, Dave was the happiest man in Raleigh. He is of an undemonstrative character ordinarily, but yesterday he threw up his hat and shouted Col. Carr's praises. The Tribune joined him in his compliment to Col. Carr, for, thanks to Mr. Berwanger's generosity, the boys at The Tribune office were permitted to testify to the delicious qualities of the colonel's present. The letter of thanks which Col. Carr will receive should cause the name of Dave Berwanger to be handed down to posterity as one of North Carolina's brightest literary geniuses as well as her foremost clothier. Mr. Berwanger pays a glowing tribute to Col. Carr and compliments him on the highly deserved compliments which he received in Washington.

The Tar-Heel Knight.

The Tar-Heel Knight as it appears for February is without doubt the cleanest, neatest sheet ever published by a fraternal order in North Carolina. This is the only exclusively Pythian publication in the State. The Knight is the official organ of the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythians and is edited by Mr. F. M. Messler, assisted by Mr. L. W. Smith. The appearance of this little paper is, to say the least, beautiful, but that is not its chief charm. The contributions as well as the editorials are excellent and no Pythian who takes an interest in the order can afford to do without it. The letter from the Grand Chancellor in this issue should be read by every Knight in the State. The other communications contain valuable information about the work being done by the lodges in North Carolina.

Mr. McMillin has a Big Job.

Washington, D. C., March 12.—Hon. Benton F. McMillin, of Tennessee, has been appointed chairman of the executive committee of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, of which Hon. Chauncey Black, of Pennsylvania, is President. The other members of the committee will be announced in a few days, and it is said only those who were loyal to the Chicago platform will be appointed.

A French View of Armenia.

New York Tribune:

Amid all that has been written and spoken about Armenia during the last two years, either in denunciation of or in defence and extenuation of Turkish rule in that distressful country, first place must unhesitatingly be given to the Yellow Book just put forward by the French government. It is entitled to such rank for various airs of exceptional thoroughness of investigation and information. For another, the French Ambassador at Constantinople in its opening page reveals himself as an observer of such shrewdness as makes him seem well-night inspired; his predictions concerning Armenia, made long before the crisis of the trouble there, having been fulfilled to the very letter.

As early as February 20, 1894, M. Cambon wrote that two years before that date a high Turkish official had said to him, "The Armenian question does not exist, but we shall create it." The Armenians were not rebbelling with especial desire to independence or for foreign intervention. They were perfectly willing to remain in the Ottoman Empire. They wanted merely decent government and the reforms which the Porte had promised them and which Europe had guaranteed they should have. But the Porte's inactivity discouraged their good will. The promised reforms were not granted. The official exortions remained scandalous. Justice was not improved. The creation of the Kurdish Hamidieh regiments, intended, as was alleged, to watch the frontiers, was nothing but the official organization of pillage at the expense of Armenian Christians.

Naturally the Armenians grew weary of such a state of affairs. They began both at home and in England and elsewhere, to discuss their grievances and to agitate in a peaceful and lawful way for redness and reform. Thereupon, the Turks, by their unintelligent system of persecution, aggravated the situation. It was not enough for them to provoke Armenian discontent. They eagerly went on to magnify it by treating the malcontents as revolutionists and their peaceful protests as treasonable conspiricies. The result was natural. After being told that they were plotting, the Armenians actually took the plotting. After being told that Armenia did not exist, they came to believe in its existence. Thus in a few years secret societies were organized and a great propaganda was made in favor of national awakening and independence.

The sequel was the awful series of outrages and massacres of last year and the year before, which shocked the world. Responsibility for this M. Cambon fixes upon the Porte. "The Porte," he says, "by its rigor consecrated a movement which now counts its martyrs. By its obstinacy in maintaining in Armenia a veritable system of terror, arrests, assassinations and outrages it seemed to take pleasure in hastening events." He thus confirms, with authority, the substance of all the worst charges that have been made against the Ottoman government, namely, that it deliberately and for a malicious purpose goaded the Armenians into disaffection, and then outraged and massacred them wholesale. That is the official French view of the case, and that, it is to be believed, will be the final record of impartial history.

A Boy Inventor.

American Agriculturist.

Early in the present century a farmer named Timby settled in Cayuga county, New York, cleared away the forest and built a log house for himself and his family. As the latter increased and other families settled about him, this pioneer banded together with his neighbors and built a log school-house. Among the scholars who received the whole of their scholastic training in the little log structure was Farmer Timby's son Theodore. When Theodore reached the age of about fifteen and his father sold the old farm and moved to Bath, Steuben county, the boy found his school days at an end. But no matter how hard the work or how long the hours of his toil, Theodore would "tinker."

One day, when not yet sixteen years of age, he hit upon an invention, now known throughout the whole world as the "floating dry-dock." In working out his scheme for the floating dry-dock, he incidentally devised a simple and unique contrivance for raising sunken vessels.

Full of enthusiasm, he submitted his inventions to Mr. William W. McCay, agent of the Holland Land Company. Mr. McCay then took the "dry-dock" model to nautical experts in New York City. Here the boy met with his first blow of disappointment. The New York experts pronounced the floating dry-dock to be impracticable in tidewaters. This the young inventor insisted had no bearing upon the case; but the adverse opinion of the supposed experts had its effect upon the men whom the boy might have actively interested in his invention, and they persuaded him to drop it. He did so—only to see, in after years, a world-wise use of the principles which he had discovered.

Four years after inventing the floating dry-dock, young Theodore determined to see something of the world outside of Steuben county. After spending a few days among the wonders of New York City, he took the ferry for Jersey City. The principal object of interest upon the passage was Castle William, the old round brick fortress. Its circular form and menacing tiers of gun-holes attracted the alert mind of the country boy. His inventive genius was at once fired. He saw that if the fort could be constructed of iron and made to revolve upon a vertical centre, its defensive and offensive powers would be multiplied many fold, as every gun could be made available for firing in any given direction.

Going at once to the city of Washington, he made a crude but careful drawing showing the principle upon which he would construct a "revolving turret." He sent in his name to Senator John C. Calhoun, whose name he had seen in a school reader, and told him about his invention, and the great man told him it was "possibly practical," but advised him to have made some more perfect illustration of the principle than the rough drawing afforded.

Filled with new dreams of hope, the lad went to an ivory-worker, in Baltimore, and had a tiny model turned out of an elephant's tusk. When the Monitor was built with the revolving turret and put to test, the world realized that the naval warfare had been revolutionized.

In later years he added to his laurels the invention of the "American turbine water-wheel," and at least a score of modifications of the "revolving turret" for land and water defensive works. Universities have recognized his valuable contributions to science by conferring upon him the degrees of master of arts, doctor of laws and doctor of science. He now lives in Chicago and is seventy-four years of age.

The Trade of Crete.

London Financial News.

The produce of Crete is confined to oil, raisins, valonia, locust beans and wine. In good years the olive and other agricultural crops are reckoned to be worth between £400,000 and £500,000; in a poor year, with the olive crop a failure, the agricultural products are not worth more than about £60,000. At one time the orange and lemon crop was a fairly good one, in some years as much as £60,000 having been realized for it. Now, however, the orange and lemon production is almost nil. The fruit, it appears, was attacked by an insect which the Cretans do not appear to have had either intelligence or energy enogh to effectually exterminate.

It is quite impossible to present accurate figures showing the volume of Cretan trade, as the Turkish custom houses stlidly refuse to give the slightest information. It has been estimated, however, that during a prosperous year the export of olive oil is about 1,000 tons, of locust beans about 5,000 tons, of valonia about 1,750 tons, raisins about 120,000 cwt., of wine about 1,000,000 gallons, and of soap about 2,869 tons—exclusively for consumption in Turkey, the coast of Africa and Greece. Of total imports valued at £150,000, about £140,000 worth were Manchester goods. In this department, however, home manufacturers have to count upon the competition of both Austria and Germany, who are nearer the market, and do business no more favorable terms. Altogether, from the purely prosaic standpoint of pounds, shillings and pence, Crete does not appear to be worth fihting about.

Gadsby—"O, nothing in particular, only up at Norris' house."

Wadkins—"What makes you think that?"

Gads—"Oh. nothing in particular, only I haven't heard him brag about his dog for a day or two."—Boston Transcript.

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I sell the finest Oysters sold in the city at 35 cents per quart. Receive them Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Try them.

Have received some new Bermuda Irish Potatoes, also a lot of those famous Virginia Hams.

Next week I will have plenty of New Tomatoes.

If you want anything at all your grocer fails to supply you with, come to see me. I can and will get it for you.

M. ROSENTHAL,

GROCER,

136 Favetteville Street.

Wines and Liquors for family use. None drank on premises.

$5.00, $8.50, $10.63

FOR SPRING OVERCOATS THAT ARE WORTH . . .

$7.50, $10 to $15.

This severe cut in price is made to make room for our Spring Suits. There isn't a thing the matter with them except the price—that is all. We need the room they occupy and must have it—so help yourselves to them—every one is a big bargain, and this is just the right weather for light-weight Overcoats.

Another Week for Pants Bargains.

All Heavy Suits and Overcoats on the bargain tables. $10, $12 and $15 Mackintoshes for $7.50.

Coats and Vests (from suits) marked way below value. Jersey Jackets, worth $5 for $3.

All-wool Flannel Waists reduced to 58 cents.

SPRING!

Spring Suits $7.50 to $25.

See our unequaled line. Other folks' 75c. and $1 Neckwear—here for 50c. with four times larger assortment.

Special values in White and Percale Shirts.

LEGISLATORS!

We thank you very much for the liberal patronage since your arrival here. Before you leave for home call in and select your supply for Spring. It will save you considerable money, and you buy from the best selected and largest stock in the State.

S. & D. BERWANGER,

One-Price Clothiers.

FREE TRADE AND WAGES.

Competition From a Country of a Mild Climate.

To the Editor of The Press:

Sir—Impartial students of American economist history have long known that every era under Free-Trade legislation in the United States has been marked by great industrial prostration and almost universal distress among wage-earners. Peculira circumstances have sometimes hidden the baneful tendency of Free Trade, as the discovery of gold in California, the Mexican War, the Irish famine and the European wars of the Walker tariff era hid for a time the national effect of that vicious law. But such circumstances have merely postponed, not finally prevented, the national awakening and the return to protective laws.

But, however, the national effect of Free Trade may have been delayed, the humble laborer for hire has always learned, between the rising and the setting of a single sun, of the change in our national policy from Protection to Free Trade and of the change for the worse in his industrial condition. The reason for this is usually and correctly given as the cheapness of human life and labor abroad. But the Free Trader always responds to this statement with the remark: "Let your American workman live as economically as the foreign workman and he can work for just as low wages and hold his job in spite of Free Trade."

The cold brutality of this language is familiar to any Protectionist who has ever argued the cause of Protection before a Cobdenite court. It is designed to give the impression that the American workman is altogether unreasonable in his demand for higher wages than those paid abroad. Nevertheless, every one but a Cobdenite must feel that deep down somewhere there are causes for the wretchedness of the American laborer under Free Trade more powerful than his own aversion to work for low wages. Possibly these reasons are familiar to all thinkers; and yet the one who formulates them and states them clearly in public, especially when the flood gates of Free-Trade sophistry are about to be opened in a general tariff debate in Congress is performing a service in the destruction of fatal Free-Trade fallacis that entitles him to a respectful hearing.

A writer in the last number of the American Economist, Roswell A. Benedict, states two of these reasons which are worthy of attention. The first reason is found in the fact that a Free-Trade country becomes the dumping-ground for the overproduction of all the rest of the world; because manufacturers in other countries whose own home market is secure to them at a certain level of prices prefer to unload their surplus abroad at even less than actual cost, if necessary, rather than to break the home price which they hope to obtain for the great bulk of their output. In this connection and with great appropriatness the fact is pointed out that the producing area of the world outside of the United States is something like forty millions of square miles, as against a producing area within the United States of only about three millions of square miles, and that the surplus of this enormous outside area, to the sacrificed at even less than cost under the principle above outlined, might be large enough in every possible department of production entirely to fill the American demand, diminished by the poverty caused by Free Trade. A hint as to the possible depth to which prices might fall from the competition of foreign producers in the American sacrifice market is given by a simple calculation showing that the averake of wages for all employments and peoples outside of the United States cannot be more than one-tenth that of American wages.

The second reason for American Free-Trade misery given by the correspondent of the Economist is one which has never been generally urged by Protectionists, probably as being somewhat more fanciful than real at the present stage of the world's industrial development. And yet it seems likely that when the earth has attained that industrial ripeness toward which advancing civilization and its complete colonization and settlement by the Caucasian is rapidly carrying it this second reason would entirely swallow up the first in its larger possibilities of destruction to American industries. As it is short, it is quoted nearly in full:

Heat is the source of all life; its production is at the root of commercial cost, which is simply the cost of maintaining the people engaged in production. This cost diminishes from the poles toward the equator because of the increase of solar heat or free fuel. * * * Although a comparison of small areas may show a lower mean temperature in some area nearer to the equator than another, a comparison of large areas shows that their average mean temperatures vary regularly with average latitude. Again, though a comparison of small areas may show an advantage for this or that one in the direction of naural gifts, such as mines, forests, soils, water supplies, etc., a comparison of large areas shows an average in these things practically equal in all; therefore the only real advantage which any large area has over another in the cost of production is in its lower average latitude, and this rule be laid down: Cost of production varies directly with latitude. There is an area of the earth's land surface containing twenty-five millions of square miles, every foot of which is in a lower latitude and so in a region of naturally lower cost than the lowest latitude in the United States.

This second reason, as we have said, may seem more fanciful than real, from the fact that capital, machinery and skilled labor have not yet been distributed thdoughout the area of cheap production mentioned in the quotation; but there is nothing to hinder such a distribution, as is shown by the fact that it is even now rapidly going on. A Free Trader might suggest that it is now and always will be impossible for the most intelligent and productive labor to live under high pressure in a tropical climate; but given absolute Free Trade and the temptation to capital to pocket the normous difference between the cost of production in the United States and the cost of production within the tropics, and capital can be trusted to take every advantage of modern comfort, health and the highest state of productiveness under tropical suns. Besides, if people from necessity will work in sugar refineries, coal mines, chemical factories and other places of the sort, even in temperate climates, why would not a similar necessity cause them to invade the torrid zone, when this era of electric fans and artificial ice has robbed Old Sol of half his terrors?

Such reasons as the foregoing should give even a Free Trader something to think about. Before he tears down the tariff wall he should be required to prove that he is not exposing the country to total industrial destruction.

PROTECTION.

New York, March 8, 1897.

A Good Beginning.

Through John Sherman, the new administratio has made a good beginning in its dealing with the Cuban question, and the Constitution desires to congratulate Mr. McKinley now before the matter grows cold.

General Fitzhugh Lee, since he uncovered the partnership that existed between the late administration and Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister, has had that feeling of disgust and fatigue that all honest and patriotic men must experience when they discover that they are powerless to prevent wrong-doing or to stem the tide of cowardly brutality.

When Fitzhugh Lee found that he had been sent to Havana as a mere figure-head to stand between the administration and the indignation of the American people, while the powers of the government were employed in behalf of the Spaniards, he took prompt measures to make the fact public. He declared to Olney that if he was not given power to protect American citizens, his resignation must be accepted. This threat, publicly made, coupled with information that General Lee gave to the newspaper correspondent, was a heavy blow at the conspiracy between Olney and De Lome.

It brought matters to a crisis. Olney was compelled to promise to sustain General Lee, and De Lome found it necessary to inform his government that for the present, at least, there must be a change of policy in Cuba, with respect to American citizens and the American flag. The first result of General Lee's attitude was the release of Sanguily, and the Spanish government, warned by the American press and by the temper of the American people, has apparently called a halt in its policy of cruelty to American citizens.

This was the situation when the partners of De Lome went out of the business of governing, and the new administration came in. Under the circumstances, it was natural that General Lee should feel it to be his duty to relieve Mr. McKinley of any embarrassment he might feel with respect to the situation in Cuba. Therefore, last Monday, he cabled the Secretary of State, inquiring what he might expect in the way of relief from the duties of his position, and calling attention to a desire heretofore expressed that he might be permitted to return home.

After consulting with President McKinley, Secretary Sherman telegraphed to General Lee, requesting him to continue at his post, explaining that no one had been selected as his successor; that his resignation at this time would cause inconvenience, and that the President would regard his compliance with this request as a personal favor.

In addition to this, Secretary Sherman has cabled to Consul-General Lee that every reasonable demand he may make on the Spanish authorities in Cuba will be supported by all the power of the United States government. It is on this declaration that we desire to congratulate the new administration. Under all the circumstances it deserves both credit and praise for cutting so clearly and definitely across the cowardly and un-American programme through which the country has just gone.

Whether Secretary Sherman's telegram to General Lee means much or little, it is at least a definite announcement.

The Extra Session.

New York Mail and Express.

The first message of President McKinley to the Fifty-fifth Congress, which he will send to that body when it convenes, in obedience to his proclamation, on Monday next, will be an interesting document. It is possible to anticipate its tenor, if not its terms, from some of the speeches delivered by Major McKinley upon his front porch in Canton during last fall's campaign, as well as from what has become well known as to his chief purpose in calling the extra session.

Without doubt the President will addresss Congress with his usual vigor and felicity of expression upon the subject of the revenue. He will probably rehearse the facts as to the deficit in the treasury income since the enactment of the present revenue law. He will review the business depression and industrial paralysis of the past three years, and he will appeal to the representatives of the people to make it no longer necessary to increase the public debt in time of peace. He may well present the effect of a recurrent deficit in the National treasury upon domestic business, and he may fitly recommend that in providing revenue sufficient for the needs of the Government honestly and economically administered, the tax levying power of the Congress be exercised so as to afford just protection to home industries.

It will be the duty of Congress to respond promptly to this apepal. More revenue or more bonds is the alternative that will confront that body at the outset; and this naked choice is emphasized by the stagnant condition of all business and the actual suffering of the unemployed. A great and solemn duty devolved upon the Republican majority in the House and afterward upon the Republican Senators and their promised allies. The country looks to that party for relief, and with fidelity to the principles which are the cause of its existence and accord with its splendid history, every representative of that party is expected "to do his duty." That public sentiment welcomes with eagerness convening of the extra session is an indication of the popular faith in the new administration and of the popular conviction that the restoration of National prosperity will be assured through the restoration of an honest National balance sheet before the end of this fiscal year.

There are signs that Congress will address itself to its task with promptness and zeal. The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee, it is now announced, have practically completed the new tariff bill, and soon after that committee has been appointed by Speaker Reed, Chairman Dingley will be able to report the perfected measure to the House. No long debate will be necessary. The bill has not been difficult to frame, because only a few schedules of the present customs law have needed radical change for the purpose of adequate revenue and just protection. It is possible to send the measure to the Senate within a month, and then the pressure of public opinion may be relied upon to spur that sometimes dilatory branch of the National Legislature into action that need not impair either its dignity or its conservatism.

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SCOTCH SNUFFS.

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SCOTCH SNUFF.

UNEQUALLED IN PURITY, STRENGTH AND FLAVOR.

GOLD PLATED JEWELRY

AND BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURES ARE GIVEN AWAY FREE FOR THE TICKETS IN EACH PACKAGE.

THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO.

Articles of Agreement, Certificate of Clerk and Letters Patent.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

We, the undersigned, being desirous of engaging in the business hereinafter set forth and described, do hereby enter into articles of agreement for that purpose pursuant to chapter 16 of the Code of North Carolina, entitled "Corporations and Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina amendatory thereof," that is to say:

I. The corporation name shall be the Tribune Publishing Company.

II. The business proposed shall be the publication of one or more newspapers, conducting the business of job printing and binding and carrying on such business as is usually done by printing and publishing companies.

III. The place where said business is proposed to be carried on is Raleigh, North Carolina, and such other place or places for branch offices as the Board of Directors may determine.

IV. The length of time desired for the existence of said corporation is thirty years from and after the dates of these articles next entering.

V. The names of the persons who have subscribed for stock in said corporation are as follows, viz.: C. M. Kenyon, C. J. Harris, F. M. Messler, J. B. Hill and their associates.

VI. The amount of the capital stock of said corporation shall be $20,000 divided into 2,000 shares of the par value of $10.00 each, with liberty to the stockholders to increase the amount of said capital stock from time to time, or at any time, to an amount not exceeding $50,000, divided into a proportionate number of shares of the par value of ten dollars each.

VII. The said corporation may purchase or lease and hold all such real and personal and mixed property incident to the business aforesaid and necessary and useful for that purpose as the board of directors shall determine, and subscription for stock in said corporation may be paid wholly or in part by the purchase from the subscriber of property at such appraised valuation as may be agreed on between the board of directors and such subscriber.

VIII. The corporation subscribers of stock and stockholders of said corporation shall not be individually or personally responsible or liable for the debts, contracts, pecuniary obligations, engagements or torts of said corporation.

IX. The time and place of the first meeting of the corporators and subscribers for stock in said corporation for purpose of organization is hereby expressly waived.

In testimony whereof, the undersigned have hereunto set our hands and seals, this the sixth day of January, 1897.

C. M. KENYON,
F. M. MESSLER,
J. B. HILL.

Subscribing witness:
WILLIAM O. O'NEILL.

NORTH CAROLINA,
WAKE COUNTY.

I, D. H. Young, Clerk of the Superior Court of Wake County, do hereby certify that the foregoing articles of agreement and plan of incorporation was this day proven before me, and the due execution thereof by C. M. Kenyon, F. M. Messler and J. B. Hill, the subscribers thereto, is proven by the oath of William O. O'Neill, the subscribing witness thereto. Therefore, let the same be recorded according to law.

Witness my hand and official seal this the 16th day of January, 1897.

D. H. YOUNG,
Clerk Superior Court.

No. 443.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To all to whom these presents shall come—Greeting:

Know ye, That it appears from the certificate from the Clerk of the Superior Court of Wake County, that the following named persons, C. M. Kenyon, F. M. Messler and J. B. Hill, heretofore on the 6th day of January, 1897, signed and filed Articles of Agreement for the formation of a private corporation before said Clerk, and copy of said Articles of Agreement, duly certified by said Clerk under the seal of said Court, have been filed and recorded in this office, as prescribed in chapter 318 of Acts of 1893.

Now, Therefore, Under the power and authority vested in me by said chapter 318 of said Acts of 1893, I do hereby declare the persons signing said Articles of Agreement duly incorporated, under the name and style of the Tribune Publishing Company for the period of thirty years from and after the 19th day of January, 1897, for the purposes set forth in said Articles of Agreement, with all the powers, rights and liabilities conferred and imposed by law on such corporations.

Witness, my hand and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at office in the City of Raleigh, this 19th day of January, in the 121st year of our Independence, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

CYRUS THOMPSON,
Secretary of State.

First-Clas Printing in all its Branches.

Book-Binding

IN ALL STYLES.

EDWARDS & BROUGHTON,

RALEIGH, N. C.

ESTABLISHED IN 1871.

The Largest and Best Equipped Printing and Bindiug Establishment in the State.

If you want QUICK WORK, and in first-class style, send us your order.

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Printers and Binders,

RALEIGH, N. C.

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The Tar-Heel Knight,

Official Organ of the Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias of North Carolina.

Bright! Newsy! Cheap!

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Reaches 4,000 Knights and their families.

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Don't grunt with stomach-ache.

Get relief quick by using

Simpson's Liver Pills for all stomach ills.

You will save money and your health, which is beyond price, by using the pills regularly.

Simpson's Pharmacy,

Pullen Building.

THE RALEIGH TRIBUNE

—THE ONLY—

Republican DAILY Newspaper in : : : :

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Incorporated With a Capital Stock of $20,000

Has Complete Telegraphic Service

Furnished by the Southern Associated Press

THE TRIBUNE is a 48-column Newspaper, and will be a complete METROPOLITAN JOURNAL. Besides its regular Telegraphic Associated Press Dispatches it will be served with special correspondence from Washington by one of the most

TALENTED NEWSPAPER MEN

In America, and will receive Specials from New York and other prominent cities as well as from the leading cities of North Carolina and the South.

It is the purpose of the promoters and management to make

. . . THE . . .

TRIBUNE

A First-Class Newspaper, Occupying the Entire Field of Newspaperdom of the Country.

The Undertaking is upon a Large Scale, and will be worthy of the support of every Republican in the State, and it is confidently believed that the party spirit in the Old North State is ripe for the enterprise. The office will be equipped with all the modern machinery and latest styles of type, including

THE MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE MACHINES,

With a capacity of 40,000 M's in eight hours, or about nine columns the length of THE TRIBUNE.

NOTHING SUCCEEDS SO WELL AS SUCCESS.

and the success of the THE TRIBUNE is assured.

IT IS HERE TO STAY!

IT WILL BE REPUBLICAN, AND WILL HEW CLOSE TO THE LINE.

N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

Devoid of Special Feature and Characterized by Dullness.

A SHARP RISE IN VANDERBILTS

STREET ALARMED BY RUMORS CAUSING AN ADVANCE.

Sugar Declined—Heavy Dealings in Stocks—The Bond Market Closed Strong in Tone, With Dealings of $1,500,000.

New York, March 12.—Speculation at the stock exchange early in the day was devoid of feature and extreme dullness prevailed, but during the afternoon the market developed an unusual degree of strength and in a number of instances sharp declines were recorded. Had it not been for the Vanderbilt group, the session would have been without important incident, but the fact that a steady absorption of New York Central, Canada Southern stocks with bullish proclivities, with more confidence than on any previous day this week.

The rise in the Vanderbilts was accompanied capitalists had taken hold of those stocks for a considerable advance on the strength of the refunding operations of the Lake Shore and other companies and intended to extend their purchases to other parts of the list. Whether these rumors have any foundation in fact is not known, but they certainly alarmed the shorts, and toward the close a covering movement on an extensive scale was in progress. The most important gains were 3 per cent in Omaha common, 2 in Consolidated Gas, 2 in Western Union, 1½ in New Jersey Central and 1⅜ in New York Central. The remainder of the list improved to the extent of ¼@⅞ per cent. The jump in Consolidated Gas took place in the face of the introduction of a bill in the legislature to provide for one dollar gas. Tobacco advanced from 78¼ to 79⅜.

Shortly before the close Rubber preferred broke from 70½ to 68¾, but this did not prevent the general list from closing strong at the highest figures of the day. The only stocks that showed net losses for the day were Sugar and Manhattan and these lost only ⅛ per cent. Manhattan is still influenced by dividends and Sugar fails to sympathize with the rest of the market because of fears that he new tariff bill be less favorable to the company than has been expected. Total sales were 158,718 shares, including 20,900 Tobacco, 12,000 Omaha, 11,400 Manhattan, 10,300 New York Central, 9,400 Sugar, 9,100 St. Paul, and 6,100 Reading.

The bond market was strong in tone. The sales aggregated $1,550,000.

New York, March 12.—Money on call easy at 1½@2 per cent, last loan at 2, and closing at 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3@3½ per cent. Bar silver, 63⅝. Sterling exchange is dull with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.85½@4.85¾ for sixty days and 4.87@4.87¼ for demand. Posted rates, 4.86½@4.88; commercial bills, 4.84¼@4.84¼. Government bonds strong. State bonds quiet. Railroad bonds dull. Silver at the board dull.

STOCKS.

American Cotton Oil	12
Preferred	56½
American Sugar Refinery	116½
American Tobacco	78½
Preferred	107½
Atchison	12¼
Baltimore and Ohio	15½
Canadian Pacific	52½
Chesapeake and Ohio	17⅝
Chicago and Alton	165
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	77⅝
Chicago Gas	77⅝
Delawara and Lackawanna	154
Erie	14¼
Preferred	33
General Electric	35¼
Illinois Central	92½
Lake Erie and Western	17½
Preferred	67½
Lake Shore	170
Louisville and Nashville	49¼
Manhattan Consolidated	84¾
Memphis and Charleston	15
Michigan Central	94
Missouri Pacific	20⅜
Mobile and Ohio	20
Nashville and Chattanooga	67½
New Jersey Central	95¼
New York Central	98¾
New York and New England	37
Norfolk and Western preferred	26
Northern Pacific	13¾
Preferred	37¾
Northwestern	108
Preferred	153½
Pacific Mail	26
Reading	25⅝
Rock Island	68½
St. Paul	77½
Preferred	136½
Silver Certificates	63½
Tennessee Coal and Iron	28
Preferred	80
Texas Pacific	9⅛
Union Pacific	67⅛
Wabash	6½
Preferred	15¾
Western Union	84⅞
W. and L. E.	15⅛
Preferred	51⅛

BONDS.

Alabama, class A	104½
B	104½
C	95
Louisiana B. 4's	97
North Carolina 4's	102½
6's	122½
Tennessee new set. 3's	78
Virginia 6's, def	5
Virginia T. R. S.	5
Virginia F. D.	62½
United States 4's reg	111¼
Coupon	113½
2's	95½
Southern Railway 5's	89¾
Coupon	9
Preferred	28⅛
South Carolina 4's	105
United States new 4's Dec	123⅝
Coupon	123⅝

New York, March 12.—Treasury balances: Coin, $131,118,615; currency, $63,522,914.

New York, March 12.—Cotton—Quiet; middling, 7¼c; net receipts, 398; gross, 2,682; exports to Great Britain, 1,781; to the continent, 3,817; forwarded, 1,317; sales, 105, all spinners; stock, 243,100.

Weekly—Net receipts, 9,199; exports to Great Britain, 6,475; to France, 640; to the continent, 14,347; forwarded, 6,459; sales, 11,175; spinners, 1,723.

Total today—Net receipts, 9,199; exports to Great Britain, 12,002; to France 506; to the continent, 17,846; to the channel, none; stock, 792,350.

Total so far this week—Net receipts, 74,908; exports to Great Britain, 41,538; to France, 21,684; to the continent, 69,024; to the channel, none; stock, none.

Total since Sept. 1—Net receipts, 6,053,779; exports to Great Britain, 2,630,952; to France, 586,352; to the continent, none.

New York, March 12.—Cotton futures closed steady; sales, 101,500 males; March, 6.90; April, 6.95; May, 6.99, June, 7.03; July, 7.07; August, 7.07; September, 6.84; October, 6.72; November, 6.74; December, 6.79; January, 6.83.

New Orleans, La., March 12.—Cotton futures steady; sales, 31,100; March, 6.79; April, 6.79; May, 6.84; June, 6.85; July, 6.86; August, 6.75; September, 6.51; October, 6.47; November, 6.49; December, 6.52.

Liverpool, March 12.—12:30 p. m.—Cotton—Moderate demand, prices easier; American middling, 3 31-32d; sales, 8,000; American, 7,800; speculation and export, 500. Receipts, 2,000; American, 1,700. Futures opened easy; demand poor. American middling, l. m. c.: May, June, June-July, July-August, 3.57; August-September, 3.54; September-October, 3.49; October-November, 3.45; November-December, December-January, 3.43. Futures quiet.

Tenders, 500 bales new dockets and 300 bales old dockets.

12:45 p. m.—American spot grades, 1-32d lower. American middling fair, 4¾d; good middling, 4 1-16d; middling, 3 15-16d; low middling, 3¾d; good ordinary, 3⅝d. ordinary, 3 7-16d.

4 p. m.—American middling, l. m. c.: March, March-April, April-May, 3.55b; May-June, 3.55@3.56s; June-July, July-August, 3.55@3.56; August-September, 3.53b; September-October, 3.47@3.48b; October-November, 3.43@3.44s; November-December, 3.42; December-January, 3.42s. Futures closed quiet.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

New York, March 12.—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending March 12:

Net receipts at all U. S. ports during the week	74,908
Net receipts at U. S. ports week last year	70,737
Total receipts to this date	6,053,779
Total receipts same date last year	4,435,305
Exports for the week	132,246
Exports sade week last year	120,194
Total exports to this date	4,825,117
Total exports to same date last year	3,401,460
Stock at all U. S. ports	792,350
Stock at all U. S. ports same time last year	713,746
Stock at all interior town..s	310,342
Stock at all interior towns same time last year	346,908
Stock at Liverpool	1,383,000
Stock at Liverpool same time last year	1,158,000
Stock of American afloat for Great Britain	102 000
Stock of American afloat for Great Britain same time last year	145,000

WEEKLY RECEIPTS OF COTTON.

New York, March 12.—The following are the total net receipts of cotton at ports since September 1, 1896:

Galveston	1,272,773
New Orleans	1,880,767
Mobile	277,832
Savannah	774,470
Charleston	378,503
Wilmington	232,241
Norfolk	547,710
Baltimore	53,112
New York	99,440
Boston	141,954
Newport News	9,381
Philadelphia	32,937
West Point	50
Brunswick	92,296
Port Royal	56,767
Pensaccla	53,672
Texas City	47,874
Total	6,053,779

New York, March 12.—Flour—Quiet, easy; Minnesota patents, $4.00@4.80; others unchanged.

Southern flour quiet, unchanged.

Wheat—Spot market dull, opened weaker, closed firmer; f. o. b., 82¾c; ungraded red, 82@83c. Options declined ⅜@1⅛c on weaker cables and lower west, rallied 1⅛@1⅜c fell ⅛c on weaker cables and lower west, rallied 1⅛@1⅜, fell ⅛, closing firm at ⅛@⅜c over yesterday. Trading more active; No. 2 red, March, 80¼c; May, 78¾c; June, 78⅜c; July, 77c; September, 74¼c.

Corn—Spot dull, firm; No. 2, 29¼c elevator, 30¼c afloat; steamer mixed, 27c; No. 3, 25½c; steamer yellow, 27c; steamer white, 27@27¼c; rejected, 24c. Options were dull and firm at unchanged prices to ⅛c advance; March, 29¼c; May, 29¾c; May, 29¾c; July, 31⅛c.

Oats—Spot dull, steady; options dull, firm; May, 21½c; July, 22c; No. 2, 22c; No. 2 white, 24c; mixed western, 21@24c.

Hay—Steady, unchanged.

Hides—Firm, fair demand, unchanged.

Wool—Firm, unchanged.

Beef—Quiet, steady, unchanged.

Beef Hams—Firm, $18.50.

Tierced Beef—Steady, unchanged.

Cut Meats—Firm, fair demand, unchanged.

Lard—Quiet, firmer; western steam, $4.40 asked; city, $4.05; May, $4.50, nominal; refined dull; continent, $4.75; S. A., $5.00; compound, 4⅛@4¼c.

Pork—Firm, quiet, unchanged.

Butter—Choice, steady, fair demand; state dairy, —; state creamery, 13c@13⅛.

Eggs—Steady; state and Pennsylvania, 11½c; western fresh, 11c; southern, 10¼@10¾c.

Rosin—Dull; strained, common to good, $1.65@1.70.

Turpentine—Quiet, unchanged.

Rice—Moderately active, firm, unchanged.

Molasses—Steady, quiet, unchanged.

Peanuts—Quiet, unchanged.

Coffee—Quiet, 5@10 points up; March, 8.70@8.75; April, 8.70; May, 8.70@8.75; August, 8.85; September, 8.80@8.85; December, 8.85.

Spot Rio dull, easy; No. 7, 9¼@9⅝c.

Sugar—Raw dull, firm; fair refining, 2 13-16c bid. Refined quiet, unchanged.

Freights to Lixerpool—Quiet, steady, unchanged.

Chicago, Ill., March 12.—Leading futures ranged as follows:

WHEAT—	Opening.	Closing
March	72½	72
May	72½	72⅞
July	69⅝@70	70¾
September	....	68⅝
CORN—		
March	23⅝	23⅝
May	24⅛	24⅜
July	25¼	25⅛
September	26⅝@½	26⅝
OATS—		
March	16⅛	16⅛
May	17 @⅛	17⅛
July	18	18⅛
PORK—		
May	8 40	8 50
July	8 55	8 65
LARD—		
May	4 20	4 22½
July	4 25	4 30
RIBS—		
May	4 47½	4 57½
July	4 55	4 62½

Flour was weaker, trade inactive; ble, $3.90@4.20 in wood; sofe wheat patents, $3.80@4.00; hard wheat bakers', $2.50@2.90 in sacks; sofe wheat bakers', $2.80@3.15; winter wheat, $3.90@4.20 in wood.

No. 2 spring wheat, 70½@72c; No. 2 red, 81½@85c. No. 2 corn, 23⅛@23⅜c. No. 2 oats, 26c. Mess pork, $8.40@8.45. Lard, $4.12½@4.15. Short rib sides, $4.45@4.65. Dry salted shoulders, $4.50@4.55; short clear sides, $4.62½@4.75. Whisky, $1.17.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., March 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000; market steady. Common to extra steers, $3.70@5.50; stockers and feeders, $3.40@

Hogs—Receipts, 17,000; market firm and 5c higher; heavy packing and shipping lots, $6.50@6.85; commo nto choice mixed, $3.65@3.90; choice assorted, $3.85@3.95; light, $3.75@3.90; pigs, $3.50@3.85.

Sheep—Receipts, 5,000; market firm. Choice, $3.00@4.30; lambs, $4.00@5.50.

Private Wire of John A. Duncan, 307 Wilmington street, Raleigh, N. C.

New York, March 12.—Stocks—The stock market was dull but strong today. The strength in the Vanderbilts was a notable feature. Omaha advanced nearly three per cent. and New York Central gained over one per cent. A late sharp advance was also scored for Northwest. The rest of the railroad list made only moderate gains, and the international stocks were somewhat laggered. In the afternoon ther was an increased activity in Western Union at an advance over one per cent. In the Industrial Tobacco advanced on the announcement that the New Jersey suit to annul the company's charter had been dismissed, but nearly all the gain was subsequently lost. Sugar was inclined to drop, but Chicago Gas showed strength. There was a sharp greak in Rubber Preferred in the afternoon. The market closed strong. Money closed one, three-quarters to two per cent., last loan two per cent.

New York, March 12.—Cotton—The Liverpool news today was bearish and prices here declined early in the day. Liverpool was lower both for futures and spots and the sales there for the week were comparatively small. There was not much pressure to sell, however, and after the opening dealings prices slowly rallied. The receipts at the ports and the interior towns for the week were smaller than had been expected, and reports of high water in the Mississippi river were received from Vicksburg and Memphis. It is generally believed, however, that there is but little danger of an overflow at the present time, unless heavy rains are had next week. The exports from the ports were large and the spot markets were steady. Prices declined one to seven points, but rallied and closed steady, with near monts one to two lower and distant months two to four lower. The sales were 101,500 bales.

New Orleans advanced four points. Spot cotton in Liverpool was 1.32d lower, with sales of 8,000 bales; futures there declined two and a half to three points. The Liverpool sales for the week were 57,000 bales against 89,000 last week and 65,000 last year. Port receipts 9,199 bales against 17,507 last week and 10,193 last year; total for the week, 74,908 bales against 88,973 last week and 70,737 last year. The exports from the ports were 28,860 bales. The total interior receipts for the week were 42,416 bales against 46,546 last week and 22,614 last year; shipments, 71,329 against 78,389 last week and 53,368 last year; stocks, 314,714 bales against 340,187 last week and 344,420 last year.

Houston expects tomorrow 1,400 to 1,600 bales against 3,293 last week and 1,873 last year. New Orleans expects 3,7000 to 4,200 bales against 2,713 last week and 3,104 last year. Spot cotton here was unchanged with sales of 105 bales for spinning. Middling uplands, 7¼ cents against 7 11-16 cents last year. The Southern spot markets were quiet and unchanged. Manchester was dull but steady.

McINTYRE & WARDWELL.

Chicago, March 12.—The heavy liquidation which started yesterday was recontinued during the fore part of the session. For a while there was a sufficient support to hold prices steady, but when this demand had become satisfied and more long wheat appeared on the market prices quickly declined, May selling at 71½. Around the low point the feeling appeared heavier than at any time during the recent decline. Bears feeling quite confident of their position, increased their short lines. This enabled investors to buy considerable wheat, which, with good buying on the part of Northwestern parties who were covering their hedges in this soon absorbed the offerings and caused a firm tone. As it was quite evident that liquidation had spent its force at least for the time being, one or two large shorts attempted to cover some wheat sold early and the market assumed such a firm appearance that a number of floor-traders and scalpers also tried to buy in theff lines. Ther was, however, very little wheat for vance of one and a half cents per bushel, the last figures being about the best for the day. Liverpool responded to our decline yesterday and closed one and three-quarters pence. News otherwise was in favor of holders. The signal service predicts a cold wave for tonight, which, if it is severe enough, may bring in damage reports. There has been a fairly good cash and export demand at the decline, just how much we are unable to obtain at this writing, but probably considerable. We are inclined to think that the low point reached today will prove bottom for a turn at least.

Corn.—Corn closes firm. Clearances wer liberal and the receipts continue wheat the past two days. Corn has held remarkably steady. There seems good buying orders in the market around 26½ for September and 24 for May, probably for investment.

and higher on the continued light receipts of hogs. Trade was active and quite large. The best buying was by brokers supposed to be acting for a large packer.

LAMSON BROS. & CO.

Silk From Spider's Web.

Boston Journal of Commerce.

The web of the Madagascar spider is about to be utilized for the purpose of silk manufacturing by a company of French capitalists. The natives of the island where this spider thrives knew very well the good qualities of this thread, but their innate laziness prevents their applying themselves to the systematic exploration of the webs. The creoles of Mauritius once presented Empress Eugenie with a pair of mits made of this spider's threads, which were so fine that they could hardly be noticed on her hands, for they were almost transparent and colorless. A French naturalist, M. Cambolle, has recently ascertained the fact that the Madadascar spider produces at the beginning of its work more that 100 yards of thread per hour, increasing the quantity until it produces more than 150 yards per hour. His experiments show that this thread has about the consistency and strength of the thread produced by the silk-worm fed on mulberry leaves. A delicately constructed machine, which winds the thread on bobbins automatically immediately from the spider is to be employed in Madagascar. The spiders themselves are to be raised systematically in enormous numbers. Although the fabrics made from the material may be costly at the start, the production on a large scale will cheapen the product.

Products of the Peanut.

Manufacturer's Record.

In Europe this nut has various uses which are only beginning to be recognized in this country, the first recognition being taht of a Virginia company which is about to handle the peanut oil for cooking and table purposes and confectioners' use, peanut cribble for confectionery, peanut grits for soup etc., peanut flour for baking, and pea nut bran for stock feed. The oil i highly valued in Europe, and it is stated that fully $5,000,000 worth of peanuts are brought into Marseilles annually for the manufacture of oil, which is used in toilet soaps and for other purposes The peanut flour is quite extensively used in Europe, and is made into bread cakes, biscuit, etc. It is one of the favorite articles of food in the hospitals of Germany. The estimated product of five tons of peanuts amounts to 235 gallons of refined oil, at $1 per gallon; 175 gallons of crude oil, at 50 cents; 3,680 pounds of flour and meal, at 2 cents per pound; 3,300 pounds of stock feed, at 60 cents per hundred pounds, making $415.90 in all. In the mechanical handling of peanuts they are first crushed and cut between suitable rollers; then the cut and crushed mass is submitted to a hot bath for separating the shells and kerneis, and finally drying the kernels to separate them from their skins.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect June 14, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE RALEIGH:

"NORFOLK & CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—Solid vestibuled train with sleeper from Raleigh to Chattanooga, via Salisbury, Morganton, Asheville, Hot Springs and Knoxville.

Connects at Durham for Oxford, Clarksville and Keysville, except Sunday. At Greensboro with Washington and Southwestern Vestibuled (limited) train for all points north, and with main line train No. 12 for Danville, Richmond and intermediate stations; also has connection for Winston-Salem, and with main line train No. 35, "United States Fast Mail," for Charlotte, Spartanburg, Greenville, Atlanta and all points South; also Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, and all points in Florida. Sleeping car for Atlanta, Jacksonville, and at Charlotte with sleeping car for Augusta.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m. daily—Solid train, consisting of Pullman sleeping cars and coaches from Chattanooga to Raleigh, arriving at Norfolk at 5:20 p m., in time to connect with the Old Dominion, Merchants & Miners', Norfolk & Washington, and Baltimore, Chesapeake & Richmond Steamship Companies for all points north and east.

Connects at Selma for Fayetteville and intermediate stations on the Wilson & Fayetteville Short Cut daily; daily except Sunday for Newbern and Morehead City; daily for Goldsboro and Wilmington and intermediate stations on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m. daily—Connects at Durham for Oxford, Keysville, Richmond; at Greensboro for Washington and all points north.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily—For Goldsboro and intermediate stations.

LOCAL.

2:00 a. m. daily—Connects at Greensboro for all points north and south and Winston-Salem and points on the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad; at Salisbury for all points in Western North Carolina, Knoxville, Tenn., Cincinnati and western points; at Charlotte for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points south.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily—From Atlanta, Charlotte, Greensboro and all points south.

LOCAL.

7:10 a. m. daily—From Greenboro and all points north and south. Sleeping car from Greensboro to Raleigh.

"NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—From all points east, Norfolk, Tarboro, Wilson and water lines.

From Golsboro, Wilmington, Fayetteville and all points in Eastern Carolina.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m. daily—From New York, Washington, Lynchburg, Danville and Greensboro, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Hot Springs and Asheville.

LOCAL.

9:00 p. m. daily, except Sunday—From Goldsboro and all points east.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m. daily—From Goldsboro.

For tickets, routes and rates, or other information, call on or write to

THAD. C. STURGIS,
Ticket Agent, Raleigh, N. C.
J. M. CULP,
Traffic Manager.
W. H. GREEN, Gen'l Supt.
W. A. TURK, G. P. A.

TWO EYES. TWO EYES. TWO EYES.

TWO EYES. TWO EYES.

A DIFFERENT REFRACTION in the two eyes of the same person is quite commom. One eye may be correct and the other long-sighted or far-sighted, or they may have different degrees of same defect or one eye may be far-sighted and the other near-sighted. No charge fortesting eyes.

H. MAHLER'S SONS,
Jewelers and Opticians,
RALEIGH, N. C.

TWO EYES. TWO EYES. TWO EYES.

THE CENTRAL HOTEL.

Corner Wilmington and Hargett Streets, half block from Fayetteville Street, one block south of Capitol Square.

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Has Been Thoroughly Cleaned

Newly Furnished,

And now offers to both Transient and Regular Boarders first-class fare at moderate prices.

A. J. JONES, Manager.

YOU MAY BE THANKFUL

That American laundering is not done in the way that still prevails in some parts of Italy and France. There the clothes are taken down to the brookside and beaten with paddles. Such destructive methods are unknown with us. Your clothes will last long if they are sent to this laundry.

OAK CITY STEAM LAUNDRY,

216 Fayetteville St., Ra leigh, N. C. PAGE & MARSHALL, Proprietors.

C. F. & Y. V. RAILROAD.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect December 20, 1896.

North Bound.

	No. 2, Daily.
Lv. Wilmington	7:50 a m
Ar. Fayetteville	11:00 a m
Lv. Fayetteville	11:21 a m
Lv. Fayetteville Junction	11:27 a m
Lv. Sandford	1:00 p m
Lv. Climax	2:25 p m
Ar. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:35 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	4:23 p m
Lv. Walnut Cove	4:55 p m
Lv. Rural Hall	5:26 p m
Ar. Mt. Airy	6:56 p m

South Bound.

	No. 1, Daily.
Lv. Mt. Airy	8:40 a m
Lv. Rural Hall	10:04 a m
Lv. Walnut Cove	10:32 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Greensboro	11:55 a m
Lv. Greensboro	12:15 p m
Lv. Climax	12:43 p m
Lv. Sandford	2:55 p m
Ar. Fayetteville Junction	4:12 p m
Ar. Fayetteville	4:18 p m
Lv. Fayetteville	4:35 p m
Ar. Wilmington	7:45 p m

North Bound.

	No. 4, Daily.
Lv. Bennettsville	8:30 a m
Ar. Maxton	9:40 a m
Lv. Maxton	9:50 a m
Lv. Red Springs	10:18 a m
Lv. Hope Mills	11:01 a m
Ar. Fayetteville	11:19 a m

South Bound.

	No. 3, Daily.
Lv. Fayetteville	4:28 p m
Lv. Hope Mills	4:49 p m
Lv. Red Springs	5:36 p m
Ar. Maxton	6:09 p m
Lv. Maxton	6:17 p m
Ar. Bennettsville	7:25 p m

North Bound.

	No. 16, Mixed. Daily, ex. Sun.
Lv. Ramseur	6:45 a m
Lv. Climax	8:35 a m
Ar. Greensboro	9:20 a m
Lv. Greensboro	9:35 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Madison	11:55 a m

South Bound.

	No. 15, Mixed. Daily, ex. Sun.
Lv. Madison	12:30 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	1:28 p m
Lv. Greensboro	2:40 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Lv. Climax	4:20 p m
Ar. Ramseur	6:05 p m

North Bound Connections.

At Fayetteville, with Atlantic Coast Line for all points north and east; at Sanford, with the Seaboard Air-Line; at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company; at Walnut Cove, with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem.

South Bound Connections.

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points north and east; at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points north and east; at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points south; at Maxton, with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

J. W. FRY, Gen Mgr. W. E. KYLE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

The Sun.

The first of American Newspapers, CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The American Constitution, the American Idea, the American Spirit. These first, last and all the time, forever.

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Daily and Sunday, by mail, $8 a Year

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Vestibuled Limited Trains.

DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE.
Shortest and Quicest Route to Atlanta, New Orleans, Norfolk, Richmond, Washingtoi, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boeton, New York.

Schedulel n Effect Novemger 1st, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE RALEIGH:

1:26 a. m. Daily.

"Atlanta Special,, Pulman Vestiblue for Henderson, Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and all points notth. Buffet drawing-room sleepers and Pulman coaches Atlanta to Washington parlor cars Washington to New York Pullman sleeping car Monroe to Portsmouth. Arrives at Washington 10:45 a. m., Baltimore 12 noon, Philadelphia 2:20 p. m., New York 4:53 p. m. Also for Portsmouth, Norfolk, Old Point and local stations Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad.

11:31 a. m. Daily.

For Henderson, Weldon, Suffolk, Portsmouth, Norfolk and intermediate stations, connects at Portsmouth with Bay Line for Old Point and Baltimore; with Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Company for Washington; with N. Y. P. & N. Railroad for Philadelphia and points north; also at Weldon with Atlantic Coast Line for Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, and with Scotland Neck Branch for Greenville, Washington and Portsmouth.

Pullman sleeping car Atlanta to Portsmouth.

6:00 a. m. Daily.

"Atlanta Special,, Pullman Vestibule for Southern Pines, Hamlet, Wilmington, Monroe, Charlotte, Lincolnton, Shelby, Chester, Clinton, Grenwood, Abbeville, Athens, Atlanta, Augusta, Columbia, Macon, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis and all points south and southwest; through Pullman Buffet sleepers and day coaches Washington and Atlanta, connecting directly at Union Depot, Atlanta, with diverging lines; also Pullman sleeping car Portsmouth to Monroe.

3:40 p. m. Daily.

For Wilmington, Charlotte, Chester, Greenwood, Athens, Atlanta and all Union station, Atlanta, with diverging lines. Pullman sleeping car Portsmouth to Atlanta.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH:

3:40 p. m. Daily.

From Norfolk, Portsmouth and points north via Bay Line and N. Y. P. & N. Railroad, Petersburg, Richmond and Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston; also from Greenville, Plymouth, Washington, N. C., and Eastern Carolina points via Weldon.

1:21 a. m. Daily.

"Atlanta Special,, Pullman Vestibule from Atlanta and points south, Athens, Abbeville, Greenwood and Chester.

11:26 a. m. Daily.

From Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta and intermediate stations.

5:55 a. m. Daily.

"Atlanta Special,, from Norfolk, Portsmouth, Henderson, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and the east.

Magnificent Pullman vestibuled trains. No extra fare.

Apply to ticket agent, or to
H. S. LEARD, Sol. Pass. Agt., Raleigh, N. C.
E. ST. JOHN, Vice-Pres. & Gen. Mgr.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.
V. E. McBEE, General Superintend,t.

FOR

Commercial Printing
County Supplies
Blank Books

WRITE

CAPITAL PRINTING CO.
RALEIGH

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1897.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast for Raleigh and Vicinity—Rain tonight and Saturday. Colder by Saturday night.

Forecast for North Carolina—Showers this afternoon and tonight, followed by fair Saturday. Cooler in eastern portion.

Weather Conditions—The storm over Kansas seems to have moved rapidly to the east Lake region, increasing in severity, while another barometric depression exists along the west Gulf coast. Threatening, rainy weather continues throughout the south and east. The heaviest rainfall was 1.06 inches at Raleigh. The storm is followed by a considerable cold wave, the temperature having fallen to 18 degrees below zero at Bismarck and to below freezing as far south as northern Texas, St. Louis, and Chicago. It is snowing in the west Lake region, with high winds.

C. F. VON HERRMANN,
—Section Director.

Personals.

Supt. Leazar left the city yesterday.

Mr. W. T. O'Brien has returned to Durham.

Mr. W. J. Freeman, of Concord, is at the Park.

Attorney General Walser left the city yesterday.

Mr. T. O. Burwell, of Birmingham, is at the Park.

Mrs. C. P. Spruill is visiting relatives in Greenville, S. C.

Major L. B. Rogers, of Charlotte, arrived in the city yesterday.

Supt. John R. Smith has gone to Goldsboro to spend Sunday.

Col. A. Q. Holloday left the city yesterday. He will be absent several days.

Miss Minnie Tucker has returned from Richmond, Va., where she has been visiting.

Mr. C. W. Moody, representing the Glate Soap company of Cincinnati, O., is in the city.

Mr. Rountree, of Wilmington, who has been attending the Supreme Court went home yesterday.

Mr. Sims, the chief clerk in the auditor's office, left yesterday for a short visit to his Western home.

Judge W. R. Allen has returned to Goldsboro. He has been attending the Supreme Court for several days.

Senator Whedbee went off for a few days yesterday. He will return to Raleigh before leaving for his home.

Mrs. Childs, of Chicago, arrived in the city yesterday. She will spend a week or more here with her mother and sisters.

Mr. Henry W. Butler, of Chapel Hill, is in the city. Mr. Butler has been troubled with his eyes and is here to consult Dr. Lewis.

Mr. Robert M. Simms, of the senior class at Wake Forest, is in the city to spend Sunday with his parents, Dr. and Mrs. A. M. Simms.

Among the prominent and popular knights of the grip who are in town are Messrs. T. O. Burwell, C. M. Moody and Major E. E. Hulick.

Representative Stark Hare, the handsome young Representative from Hertford, went home yesterday. Mr. Hare seemed to regret to leave our city.

J. E. Ramsey, of Salisbury, is in the city. He is a son of the popular Senator Ramsey who was an honored member of the late General Assembly.

Speaker Hileman has left for Cabarrus county. He seemed to be well satisfied, although $6 per diem was all he succeeded getting from the State.

One of the prominent advocates of McKinleyism arrived in the city yesterday. The important personage is Col. C. W. Moody, of Chicago, who made many speeches during the campaign.

President Meserve, of Shaw University, returned this morning on the Atlanta special from a successful and extended business trip in New England and the West.

Prof. W. R. Cullum, of Wake Forest College, passed through the city on his way to Buies creek. He delivered an address before the Academy at that place last night.

Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Martin returned to Portsmouth yesterday. Mrs. Martin has been visiting her son, Mr. Ernest Martin, for the past two weeks. Mr. Martin came down Wednesday. He says that he has lost none of his former love for Raleigh.

Messrs. J. W. Heard, Baltimore; S. G. Davis, North Carolina; A. L. Straus, Richmond; P. C. Sickel, Baltimore; Sidney Thomas, Richmond; J. J. Spangler, Baltimore; Joseph Irons, Hartford; C. W. Moody, Chicago; J. W. Stair, Knoxville, were at the Park yesterday.

Mr. Brown, who was an efficient assistant in Mr. Masten's office, returned to Oxford yesterday. Resolutions endorsing Mr. Brown for deputy warden at the State prison were unanimously passed by the caucus of the co-operative Populists. He will apply for this position at the directors' meeting here Tuesday.

The arrivals at the Yarboro yesterday were: Messrs. Chas. F. Miller, Jr., New York; Fred A. Green, Durham; J. A. Hollowell, Pennsylvania; F. B. Wilkes, North Carolina; E. E. Hulick, Cincinnati; A. H. Goode, New York; Jas. O. Stevenson, Philadelphia; Jno. E. McCoon, North Carolina; Wm. M. Bigger, Richmond; C. Wainwright, Philadelphia, and C. B. Somerville, Boston.

Representative Spencer Blackburn of Ashe left for Washington yesterday afternoon. Mr. Blackburn is the leader of the young men in the Republican party of North Carolina. He made a brilliant record in the legislature of '97. He was the leading debater in the House, always eloquent and fearless, and he was also as popular in the social circles of the city as he was able on the floor of the House. The ladiee, almost without exception, considered him the handsomest man in the Assembly. Raleigh will welcome him back at any time.

Successfully Electrocuted.

Sing Sing, N. Y., March 12.—Arthur Mayes, a negro, was successfully electrocuted in the prison here at 11:17 this morning for the murder of Stephen Powell, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Hempstead, L. I.

American Tobacco Company.

Trenton, N. J., March 12.—Vice Chancellor Reed has dismissed the bill in the case against the American Tobacco Company, and the trust is victorious in the big fight to destroy it.

WANTED—A Two-thirder. Apply at Tribune Office.

Local News.

Miss Bertha Stein, who has been ill the past few days, is reported better.

Mrs. B. C. Rogers, who has been quite sick for the past several weeks, is very much improved.

It is rumored on the street that Mr. Frank Stronach may announce himself an independent candidate for Mayor at the city election in May.

Governor Russell yesterday issued a requisition on the Governor of South Carolina for John Scales who is wanted in Rutherford county for larceny.

It is with pleasure that the Tribune announces the improved condition of Miss Rosa Broughton, who has been quite unwell the past several days.

Miss Minnie A. Raspberry, of Kinston, N. C., died at the Insane Asylum here Thursday night. The body was sent to Kinston for interment yesterday.

Mr. Henry T. Hicks has bought a controlling interest in the drug store of Hicks & Rogers. The business will now be conducted in Henry T. Hicks name.

Mr. Mansour Jaber appeared in the Register of Deeds office yesterday and procured a license for Fares Berkat to wed Sofia Jaber. The parties are Assysians.

Mr. R. L. Doughton, of Alleghany county, is in the city with a car-load of mountain cattle. Mr. Doughton is a brother of Hon. R. A. Doughton, ex-Lieutenant Governor.

Miss Minnie Brown, a popular saleslady in A. B. Stronach's mercantile establishment, has been quite sick the past several weeks. She is, however, reported much better.

Senator Person (colored), of Edgecombe county, was presented with a handsome silk hat by a part of the enrolling clerical force, just before he left Raleigh. He was a popular and active legislator.

After the Lenten season is over Mother rumor has decided that several of our belles will be led to the hymeneal altar. The elite of the city are looking forward to the coming events. The Tribune will suppress names until later.

It is reported that Governor Russell has been invited to press the button which will set in motion the machinery at the Nashville Centennial Exposition. This distinction is a high compliment to our chief executive and to North Carolina.

One of the handsome residences now in course of construction in Raleigh is that of J. S. Wynne on Dawson street. Mr. W. B. Hutchings, city tax collector is also having a residence erected upon the lot adjacent to that of Mr. Wynne.

Mr. A. P. C. Bryan, manager of the Raleigh office of the Southern Express Company, is having quite a handsome residence erected on Fayetteville street. If the work continues at the present pace, it is only a matter of a few weeks before it will be ready for occupancy.

No commission has yet been issued to Mr. James A. Briggs as director of the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind in this city. It is reported that the Governor will appoint him to succeed Mr. J. R. Williams, who has resigned, but Mr. Briggs has received no commission or other notification of his appointment.

Mr. Willam Allen, Jr., who has occupied a position in the hardware house of Mr. J. C. S. Lumsden for several years, resigned his place yesterday. He has taken a position as fireman on engine No. 23, S. A. L. Mr. Allen expects to become an engineer. He will be missed on Fayetteville street, for while he has been employed at Lumsden's he has won the confidence and esteem of our people. Mr. Robert Lumsden, Jr., will now be found in this store to wait on customers.

Col. Thomas A. Burwell, the handsome Southern Representative of the Milburn-Bass Wagon Company, arrived in the city yesterday from Atlanta, Ga. Col. Burwell is one of the most popular traveling men who comes to Raleigh. He has a host of warm personal friends in this city who are always glad to welcome him.

By happy chance the colonel met here our old friend Major E. E. Hulick, of Ohio, who is in the city, and the good times they are having talking over old times, etc., made their visit here indeed a pleasant one.

GOOD FOR THE GOVERNOR.

Poles Not to Obstruct Traffic in the Streets.

Mayor Russ called Governor Russell yesterday and asked him to allow the city to place poles on the edge of the sidewalk surrounding the capitol square. The Governor has granted this request and some of the poles which now blockads Morgan, Salisbury and Wilmington will be located where they will cause no further inconvenience. Since Governor Carr refused to allow the city to put these poles on the sidewalks, although it is done in all other portions of the city, they have been located in the streets. The poles cannot be placed near the sidewalks, because they would obstruct the drainage in the ditches, so they have to occupy a position which, by reason of the narrowness of the streets, caused by the street car tracks, rendered them not only inconvenient but dangerous to passing vehicles. In fact, several serious accidents have been caused by these poles. Governor Russell's action yesterday will receive the hearty approbation of the people of Raleigh.

The number of poles in our city is rapidly increasing. The Raleigh Gas company, the Raleigh Electric company, and the telephone exchange are putting up new poles and wires. The telephone exchange is replacing its entire system with poles which measure from fifty to sixty feet in length. The tallest poles are being placed on the streets where the electric cars will run.

Mr. Charles Johnson of the Raleigh Electric company says that only about 350 more lights are needed before work can be begun on the street cars. The cottage on the corner of Jones and West streets has been fitted up as an office and is being used temporarily by the company. When the new building is erected the office will be located in that. Let the street cars come as soon as possible. They certainly cannot afford to miss the summer traffic.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker's Sign.

One of the most unique signs displayed in Raleigh is that recently "hung out" by W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co. in front of their mammoth and up-to-date mercantile establishment. It is a large letter "T" formed by sixteen-candle power electric lights. It pleases the eye and is effective in attracting attention to the large show windows, which, by the way, are always artistically dressed.

ELECTRIC POWER PLANTS

YADKIN POWER COMPANY TO DEVELOP "THE NARROWS."

Want to Supply Current to a Number of Towns—Salisbury's Remarkably Rapid Growth.

J. E. Ramsey, a rising young civil engineer of Salisbury, spent yesterday in the city. In conversation with a Tribune reporter he said that the Yadkin Power company is making the preliminary arrangements for harnessing the tremendous water power at the narrows of the Yadkin.

The charter for this company was granted by the late legislature and it is their purpose to establish a power plant for generating an electric current, which is to be transmitted, over insulated cables, to neighboring cities and towns.

The "Narrows" is about twenty-five miles from Salisbury and competent engineers have estimated that the power, properly utilized, is capable of generating many thousand horse power of current.

Salisbury, Lexington, Concord, Thomasville and Greensboro are among the cities and towns into which this company hopes to convey its electric currents. They will also make an effort to supply the currents for Charlotte and Winston-Salem. However, Charlotte has a plan on foot to harness the Catawba river for procuring her power and a company has been organized in Winston to develop power on the Yadkin at a point about twenty-five miles removed from the "Narrows" from which to convey the current for the Twin City's supply.

Mr. Ramsey is of the opinion that there will be strong competition between these two companies for the Winston-Salem current.

Salisbury is, according to Mr. Ramsey's report, making rapid advancement. In fact she is experiencing a regular boom without the possibility of a set-back. He says hundreds of buildings are going up in all parts of the city. The Southern is preparing to erect a handsome depot and all their shops, etc., are in full blast.

Negotiations are on foot between the town and a Cincinnati company for the construction of an improved street car system. And there is every indication that ere many months Salisbury may have a car line inferior to none in the State.

A CURIOUS FREAK.

A Pig With Two Bodies and But One Head and Neck.

One of the most interesting curiosities which has been exhibited in Raleigh out side of the museum for quite a while can now be seen at B. C. Rogers & Co.'s drug store. It is a double-bodied pig. It has two well-developed bodies, with perfect legs, feet, etc., but only one head and neck. Both these members are well developed and are not larger than an ordinary pig's head would be.

Both bodies are well coated with hair and have a number of spots.

The pig is a product of Wake county. It died several months ago, but is well preserved in alcohol. Mr. Rogers has only had it in his possession a few days. Ask him where he got it.

Hon. T. P. Sales is Appointed a Sanitary Committeeman.

Hon. T. P. Sales, of the Raleigh Sanitary Department, has just returned from an extended trip to New York and Baltimore, after having first witnessed the inaugural at ceremonies at Washington.

He visited the health department of the former cities, and gained many valuable suggestions on sanitation. Upon his arrival home he received the following letter, dated March 5, from the Chief Sanitary Inspector's office in Atlanta:

"This is to notify your that you have been placed on the Committee of Milk and Dairy Products of the National Sanitary Association, with Hon. J. T. Lowry as Chairman of said Committee. The association will meet in Lexington, Ky., on the 12th of next October, and you are respectfully urged to meet with us at that time, and assist in furthering the good work of the association.

Very Respectfully,
THOS. E. VEAL,
N. S. A.

A Family Failing.

Frank Burch was brought before Mayor Russ yesterday. He was charged with stealing a pistol from the store of Edwin Smith on January 18, 1896. He and Charlie Brooks went in the store and slipped the pistol while Smith was getting some goods for a customer. He missed the pistol, however, a moment after they left, but could not catch them, although he chased the thieves several squares. A short time after this occurrence Burch was arrested for firing a pistol near the freight depot on South Harrington street, and for this offense was sent to the roads. He had just been released from the road gang when Smith recognized him on the street and had him arrested. He had served a term in the work house for stealing a suit of clothes before this affair occurred. Frank Burch is a brother of Tom Burch, who will be tried in April for the burglary committed at Turner & Wynne's store. The father of these boys is now serving a term in the State prison for stealing. Larceny seems to be a second nature to this Burch family. Mayor Russ says he has trouble with them continually.

Stole Shoes.

Two young white men, Frank O'Neal and C. O. Lease, were brought before Mayor Russ yesterday afternoon charged with stealing a pair of shoes. W. L. Hudson identified the shoes as his, and a colored boy named McIntyre swore that O'Neal took them from a shelf in the store where he, McIntyre, worked. He followed O'Neal and Lease until they reached the car shed near Johnson street, where Officer Ellerson arrested them. The shoes were found in O'Neal's possession. Since O'Neal couldn't give a $100 bond, he will remain in jail until the April term of the court.

O'Neal and Lease said that they were printers and had been thrown out of work by the use of type setting machines. They came here looking for a job. Lease had a good face and seemed troubled by this difficulty. Since he was not connected with the larceny of the shoes the Mayor simply told him to leave town.

WORK TO BEGIN SOON.

Material for the Mortuary Chapel Now Being Placed.

Preparations for the erection of the handsome Mortuary Chapel, to be erected by the Oakwood Cemetery Company, are moving forward quite satisfactorily. The contractors, Messrs. Cooper Bros., expect to have all the material for its construction upon the grounds within not later than three weeks.

Excavations for the foundation will commence very soon, and the building will be pushed to completion just as rapidly as possible.

The Chapel is to occupy what is known as Chapel circle, one of the most elevated and conspicuous points in the cemetery. The material to be used in gray granite, with buff stone trimmings. The design is quite artistic, and the structure is to cost about $5,000.

CONFEDERATE GRAVE STONES.

The State's Valiant Dead at Winchester to Have Headstones Erected.

The stones to be placed upon the graves of North Carolina's Confederate dead at Winchester, Va., are expected to arrive here within the next few days. There are to be about 500 of them and each is to be haved inscribed upon it the name and regiment of the soldier upon whose grave it is to serve as a "marker." This work will be done here at the Raleigh Marble Works. The Ladies' Memorial Association of North Carolina, is having this commendable work done, and it will not be long, thanks to their zeal, before five hundred of North Carolina's most valiant defenders, who fell in the heat of battle, will have much deserved and long neglected "marks for memory" upon their graves.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & COMPANY.

The Beauties!

KOECHLIN'S FRENCH ORGANDIES.

Just come—another shipment of extreme high-art printings in Keochlin

We take great delight in being able to offer such lovely effects—our third invoice this spring. Every lady in Raleigh must see them.

You are aware we have arranged an Organdie section for the proper display of our French Organdies.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

Notice.

Know all men by these presents, that the co-partnership heretofore existing between Harris Brown and Isaac Seligson, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against the firm of Brown & Seligson to be paid by the said Isaac Seligson, and all debts due the firm of Brown & Seligson to be paid to Levin & Brown, 216 Wilmington St.

This February 18, 1897.

If you want Clothes, go to J. E. Physioc & Co.'s. Save $10 to $15.

The Central at Charlotte.

All traveling men pronounce the Central Hotel at Charlotte the leading hotel of the State. Cuisine the finest and all the specialties of the season.

Notice!

NORTH CAROLINA, } In Superior Court,
Randolph County. } March Term, 1897.

JAMES SHEARS }
v. }
MARY SHEARS. }

The defendant Mary Shears will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Randolph county, for the purpose of dissolving the bonds of matrimony absolutely; and the said defendant will further take notice that she is required to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of said county, to be held on the second Monday in July, 1897, at the Court House of said county in the town of Asheboro, N. C., and answer or demur to the complaint, now on file in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said county, or the plaintiff will proceed to prove his cause as therein alleged to the end that judgment may be given accordingly.

This March 8, 1897.

J. M. MILLIKAN,
Clerk Superior Court, Randolph Co.
WILEY RUSH
WM. C. HAMMER,
Attorneys.

FRANK HERMANN,
ARTISTIC TAILOR,
No. 14 West Hargett St., Raleigh, N. C.
Cutting. Making Suits to Order.
Suits from $20 to $40.

W. T. TAYLOR,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
401 Fayetteville Street.
Suits from $18 to $60.
Pants from $4 to $12.
All work first class. Satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a call.

J. E. PHYSIOC & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
121 Fayetteville St., above Williams' Book Store,
RALEIGH, N. C.

W. A. TAYLOR,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 10 West Martin Street.
Suits from $20 to $40, Pants from $4 to $12. Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing done. Good Work or no Pay.

LOOK OUT FOR WEATHERS,
(Not Von Herrmann's Weathers)
But the Weathers that
KEEPS STALL 5
In the Market House. He's neither too cold nor too hot, but keeps as good meats as ever walked around on four legs.
Yes, Look out for Weathers
When you want meat.

1c. BARGAIN!
Ladies' Hats 1 Cent.

Six hundred and forty-two Hats, all shapes, all prices, all colors, ladies and children's. Special sale on these Monday morning, at

1c. EACH.

No limit on these. We are selling them at one cent to get them out of the way. Some of them cost $1. We shall not repeat the sale. One day is all we can spare on them now.

Men's Negligee Shirts,
29c.

We have another lot of those Colored Spring Shirts. They cost at wholesale $3.50 to $6 the dozen. We make the price for your choice same as last lot—

29c.

When you want to get more for your money than you can get elsewhere, you have to come direct to

W. E. JONES.

THE PARK HOTEL,
Raleigh, N. C.

Admirably Located.

Facing Nash Square, One Block from Union Passenger Depot.

Steam heated throughout. Electric lights. Baths. Elevator. Perfectly lighted and ventilated rooms. Special show rooms for Commercial Travelers. Furniture and equipment all new.

Particular Attention is Given the Fare.

Rates $2 and $2.50 a Day.

Special Terms by Week or Month.

Ladies traveling alone will find The Park most convenient, and upon notice will be met at station by one of the Managers.

Free Omnibus to All Trains.

Brown & Crawford, Mgr's.

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131 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

Can be had the latest, freshest and most attractive goods in this line to be found anywhere, such as

NOTE AND LETTER PAPER,
All qualities, both Folded or in Box.
WRITING PADS,
ALL GRADES.
PENS,
From the finest point to broadest stub.
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All Grades and prices.
INK,
NUMEROUS BRANDS.
STATIONERY SUPPLIES,
In Endless Variety.

Anything in our line to fit out the best appointed office or library. A call solicited.

RALEIGH STATIONERY COMPANY,
W. G. SEPARK, Manager.

HENRY T. HICKS,
SUCCESSOR TO HICKS & ROGERS,
PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST
Garden and Flower Seeds, and Other Seasonable Goods.

$35 Will buy the Cheapest and best . . . .
TALKING MACHINE ON EARTH!

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JOHN N. HARRELL, State Agent,
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Call and see it.

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Free Coach to and from all Trains.

A. J. COOKE, Manager.
R. B. RANEY, Lessee.